

By Ketten

## Two to One!

The POST-DISPATCH sells, in St. Louis and suburbs every day, in round figures, TWICE as many newspapers as the Globe-Democrat.

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## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

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EDITION

PRICE TWO CENTS

## ALLIES ATTACK SOUTH OF MARNE, DRIVE ENEMY BACK

Former Russian Emperor Shot, Russian Wireless Announces

## EXECUTED WHEN PLOT FOR REVOLT WAS DISCOVERED

Widow and Son, the Former Heir Apparent, Have Been Taken to Palace of Security, It Is Stated.

## TO PUBLISH LETTERS FROM MONK RASPUTIN

Bolshevik Officials Say They Have Material Documents Bearing on Late Ruler's Affairs.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 20.—Former Emperor Nicholas of Russia has been shot, a Russian wireless statement today announces.

The former Emperor's correspondence, including letters from the monk Rasputin, who was killed shortly before the revolution, written to the then Emperor and his family, will be published in the near future, the wireless message declares.

The former Empress and the young Alexis Romanoff, the former heir apparent, have been sent to a place of security.

The central executive body of the Bolshevik Government announces that it has at its disposal important material documents concerning the former Emperor's affairs, including his own diaries.

The message announces that a counter-revolutionary conspiracy was discovered with the object of wresting the ex-Emperor from the authority of the Soviet Council. In view of this fact, the President of the Regional Council decided to execute the former ruler and the decision was carried out on July 16.

Documents concerning the conspiracy which was discovered were forwarded to Moscow by a special messenger. It had been recently decided, the message explains, to bring the ex-Emperor before a tribunal "to be tried for his crimes against the people." Later occurrences, however, led to delay in adopting this course.

## LUDENDORFF NOW SAID TO BE GERMAN CHIEF OF STAFF

Paris Newspaper Wonders What Has Become of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 20.—Gen. Ludendorff, who up till July 17, had borne the title of Quartermaster-General of the German army, has received in a German official statement the title of Chief of the General Staff, according to the Matin.

The newspaper points out that the latter title belonged to Field Marshal von Hindenburg and wonders what has become of him.

## CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN MOSCOW REPORTED; 224 KNOWN CASES

Also 78 Suspected Cases in Bolshevik Capital, Wireless Message Received in London says.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 20.—Cholera has broken out in Moscow, according to a Russian wireless message received here today. Within the last 24 hours, the message says, there have been registered in Moscow 224 known cholera cases, 78 suspected cholera cases, and 26 cases of stomach disease.

## ELEPHANT AT WAR STAMP SALE

"Jim," From the Zoo, in Attendance at "Little White House."

"Jim," an elephant from the zoo, is doing his bit today by attending at the "Little White House" in front of the Federal Building. The war savings booth is today in charge of the women of Lafayette Park M. E. Church, South.

The Catholic Women's League of the War Board of Religious Organizations completed a three days' campaign at the "Little White House" yesterday. The receipts from the sale of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps amounted to \$45,135. Mrs. Dan G. Nugent is local chairman.

## TEN MILES IS MAXIMUM OF ADVANCE

## MUSICIAN TELLS OF OIL DEAL WITH MRS. SHORTRIDGE

Gen. March Says Chateau-Thierry-Soissons Railroad Is the French and American Objective.

## ENEMY RETREAT IS POSSIBLE, HE SAYS

Four Divisions of Regulars and New England and Pennsylvania Guardsmen Working With the French

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Official reports to the War Department Gen. March told newspaper men today at the weekly conference, showed a maximum penetration by the Franco-American counter attack of 10 miles and an average penetration of seven miles on a 22-mile front.

The attack is still being pressed, he said, against heavy German reserves. The American troops engaged on this front are the First, Second, Third and Fourth regular divisions and the Twenty-sixth (New England) and Twenty-eighth (Pennsylvania) National Guard (nearly 200,000 men). The Forty-second National Guard (Rainbow) is stationed in the Champagne region.

**Negro Troops Engaged.**

An unattached regiment of negro troops from the 93d National Army division is in each sector.

The War Department has no advance information that the city of Soissons has fallen but it is known to be under a heavy fire from American artillery and its fall seems imminent.

Gen. March said the objective of the Franco-American counter attack was the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry railroad, which, the allied command has reason to believe, is the principal artery of supply for the enemy in the Chateau-Thierry region, and also one of the principal sources for the sector south of the Marne.

The French and American forces either are already on this road or it have it well under direct shell fire of their artillery.

The Chief of Staff pointed out that with this railroad in allied control the German withdrawal from the sector south of the Marne would be rendered difficult and their main railway line to the rear would be lost. He indicated that an attempt to withdraw is anticipated.

1,200,000 Men Overseas.

Allied military opinion, Gen. March said, is unanimous that the German offensive movement has been completely stopped.

During his interview Gen. March disclosed the fact that the embarkation of American troops has passed the 1,200,000 mark.

The latest German drive was intended as a "mud-cracker operation" against the city of Reims. Gen. March said. This drive had been definitely stopped when Gen. Foch struck on the right flank of the German army.

Whitlow's wife testified that she also talked to Mrs. Shortridge. The practitioner was even more vague about the stock's future then, according to Mrs. Whitlow's testimony. She said Mrs. Shortridge assured her that the Whitwells would become rich through the oil, and promised to refund the purchase price if the dividends were not paid.

**Mrs. Shortridge's Testimony.**

Mrs. Shortridge testified that she had not misrepresented the stock to Whitlow, who, she said, heard her talking about it over the telephone, and inquired about it. Whitlow saw a prospectus of the company, the Neosho Oil, Gas and Refining Co. of Tulsa, Okla., before he bought the stock, she said. She added that she bought \$10,000 worth of stock. They are valid four to five miles on a 23-mile front.

Official advices confirm the press report that a French corps, in which American divisions were operating, had captured 17,000 prisoners and guns and material "in very helpful amounts."

In response to questions Gen. March said the Illinois National Guard division, commanded by Major-General George Bell Jr., was in the English training sector. A unit of this division last week cooperated with the Australians in a successful advance already reported.

The six American divisions operating on the Aisne-Marne front are operating as divisions and not as a corps, Gen. March said. Their location from day to day depends upon the developments in the battle.

**Drafted Men Near Lunéville.**

The Seventy-seventh National Army Division, composed largely of New Jersey troops, but including New York and Delaware men, is in line near Lunéville. It is operating as a division under its own commander.

No report on casualties among the Americans engaged, has reached the War Department.

Complete satisfaction with the present situation and the progress of the French and American attack, ac-

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

E. R. Whitlow Says in Court He Went to Christian Scientist for Treatment for Rheumatism.

## WANTS BACK HALF OF \$1000 HE INVESTED

Testifies Practitioner Suggested a "Good Thing" for His Money and He Almost Forgot His Pains.

E. R. Whitlow, leader of the Acadia dance orchestra, yesterday related in Justice Francis Chesney's court how he went to Mrs. Elizabeth Shortridge, a Christian Science practitioner, for treatment for his rheumatism, and tarried to invest in oil stock. He is suing to get half of his \$1000 investment back.

Mrs. Shortridge lived at 4418 Washington boulevard, and had offices in the Princess Theater Building. After she had been "treating" the rheumatism for some time, Whitlow testified, she casually mentioned that if he had any money he could buy a good thing.

"I'll buy anything if I think it will cure me," Whitlow said he answered. He said Mrs. Shortridge laughed indulgently, and replied:

"Oh, this isn't a good thing for your rheumatism; it's a good thing for your money."

**One, Big Happy Family.**

Whitlow testified that he did not become interested until Mrs. Shortridge pictured the stock in glowing terms. She pointed out, he said, that "all us scientists are one big, happy family," and said if it wasn't for that, he probably couldn't get the stock at any price. However, as it was, she thought she could get him a few shares at \$2 each. She could, and did, Whitlow testified.

In fact, he testified, she was able to get 500 shares, which, he said, she pointed out, was a great bargain, considering that the company had 23 wells and three gushers.

Whitlow indicated that his rheumatism was not so noticeable by then, and when he assured him confidentially that the stock would pay 25 to 30 per cent dividends in three months, the pain was all forgotten.

Whitlow's wife testified that she also talked to Mrs. Shortridge. The practitioner was even more vague about the stock's future then, according to Mrs. Whitlow's testimony. She said Mrs. Shortridge assured her that the Whitwells would become rich through the oil, and promised to refund the purchase price if the dividends were not paid.

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**British Destroy Two Zeppelins**

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—German airship sheds at Tondern, in Schleswig-Holstein, were bombed recently by three British airmen, and two Zeppelins were destroyed, according to an eye witness of the raid, whose story is printed in the newspaper *Stifts Tidende* of Ribe, Denmark.

The four hits obtained by the airmen started a fire which lasted half an hour during which the Zeppelins were burned.

**French Wireless Announces**

Former Russian Emperor Shot, Russian Wireless Announces

## False News Printed in St. Louis Yesterday

## SOISSONS TAKEN BY FRANCO-AMERICANS

THE ST. LOUIS STAR FINAL SPORT

30,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED; GREAT DRIVE CONTINUES

THE ST. LOUIS TIMES

SOISSONS FALLS; ALLES CAPTURE 30,000 FOES

Two St. Louis newspapers, Friday afternoon, announced the capture of Soissons by the allies.

"This fact reached here officially late today with tidings that 30,000 Germans have been captured," said one United Press dispatch from Washington.

Another news agency sent out from Washington the following:

"The first news of the bombardment of Soissons by American and French guns was given out early in the afternoon by Secretary Baker, who intimated that the fall of the city was near. Two hours later he announced the capture of the city."

STAR

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Soissons has fallen to the Americans and French.

This fact reached here officially late today along with tidings that 30,000 Germans have been captured."

Enormous German Reinforcements Coming Up as Allies Rapidly Approach Vital Lines of Communication Running South of Soissons.

## AMERICANS CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE; FRENCH TAKE NEUILLY-ST. FRONT

Germans Reserves Quickly Brought Up Are Unable to Stay Progress South of Soissons.

## HEAVIEST OF FIGHTING IS LOOKED FOR SOON

Enormous German Reinforcements Coming Up as Allies Rapidly Approach Vital Lines of Communication Running South of Soissons.

LONDON, July 20.—The Germans on the front south of the Marne have suffered a repulse by the French and are retreating northward across the river, Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphs this afternoon.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 20.—Further advances by the French in the field of the German offensive, both north and south of the Marne, are reported this afternoon. South of the Marne the French have taken Bois De Misy and reached Part-A-Binson on the river. North of the Marne the French captured the town of Marfaux, southeast of Bligny, after heavy fighting, and moved forward west of Pourey.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 20, 8:30 a.m.—The battle zone along the front of the allied counter attack between the Aisne and the Marne is being extended farther south toward Chateau-Thierry than the region previously affected, according to information early this morning.

The Franco-American forces are continuing the steady pounding of the northern part of the line near Soissons, although the movement is lacking the dashing advance which characterized the first days of the attack.

The attempts of the Crown Prince's Generals to rally their forces to meet the steady movement of the allies has resulted in such strengthening of the opposition as to indicate that the battle is approaching the point when the armies will soon be locked in a giant struggle.

Both at the northern end of the line and farther south the reinforced Germans are making a desperate effort to hold their positions.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 20.—French and American troops are continuing their advance between the Aisne and the Marne, according to the official statement issued by the War Office today.

South of the Marne the French have thrown back the enemy between Fossey and Oeuilly, and have retaken ground toward the Marne.

The statement follows:

"Yesterday and last night French and American troops continued their advance over the greater part of the front between the Aisne and the Marne.

"Vierry has been reached and the troops have gone beyond Mauloy Wood, east of Villers Helon, and conquered Neuilly-St. Front and Lacy Clignon.

"South of the Marne our troops have driven back the Germans between Fossey and Oeuilly and have gained ground toward the Marne."

## Franco-American Artillery Fire Compels German Tanks to Retreat

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY BETWEEN THE AISNE AND THE MARNE, July 19.—Franco-American troops made an advance late this afternoon on the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry front, averaging about two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter). Vicious German machine gun fire southwest of Soissons hampered the advance for only a short period.

In the same section the Germans attempted to use tanks against the Americans, but a hot fire soon compelled the tanks to retreat.

The advance began with a barrage opening at 5:30 o'clock. Tanks were sent in by the allies to assist the infantry and machine gunners, and the Germans endeavored to stem the tide with a heavy shell fire. The advance was one of the best organized the allies ever attempted, the system working wonderfully well from one end of the line to the other.

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The machine gun defense of the Germans was feeble and was quickly silenced, the Germans falling back upon their rear defenses.

Southwest of Soissons, the Germans rapidly attempted to reach the allies' big guns. The German firing continued until long after dark but the French and American guns responded in kind, and gave full protection to the allied forces as they advanced along the line. Several towns were captured.

Heavy reinforcements were rushed up from the north by the German command in a desperate effort to head off the hard fighting allies whose rapid advance would, if continued, sever the German lines of communication.

Americans Advanced Friday Over Ground Covered With Enemy Dead. By the Associated Press.

**WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY BETWEEN THE AISNE AND THE MARNE**, Friday, July 19.—(Night)—American troops participating in the Franco-American advance late today of about a mile and a quarter on the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry front went forward against strong machine gun fire over ground covered with German dead.

From a hill west of Dommeries, about six kilometers southwest of Soissons, the correspondent Friday saw the Americans going into action in the forward movement. The advance was well organized and the system worked well from one end of the line to the other. Under a barrage fire from 75's and 155's, American infantry and machine gunners advanced through ripening grain fields, tramped by the retreating Germans Thursday, and reached their objective according to schedule, despite the fire of German machine guns.

The big German guns fire was feeble at this point.

The Americans started from a point just west of the Paris-Soissons road near the shell-shattered village of Missy-Aux-Bols, advancing nearly a kilometer before the Germans began to reply with their big guns to the American barrage. Missy-Aux-Bols lies in a valley and the Americans were advancing up grade toward the east. A few tanks were here and there preceding the infantrymen. As the Americans progressed the enemy barrage fire increased.

**Hillsides Dotted With Dead.**

The hillsides east of Dommeries, over which the Americans advanced, were dotted with dead. The entire region was well within the German lines until after the Franco-American offensive of Thursday. One quickly dug trench had been filled with German bodies. They were machine gunners who had been caught by the terrific fire of the allied artillery. Many places the German dead were piled in a trench in the crest of a hill contained more than 100 bodies.

After intense barrage fire along the entire front from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry, the allied advance this evening opened exactly at 5:30 o'clock.

As far as the eye could reach could be seen observation balloons, while the sky was specked with allied airplanes darting in various directions, many returning from over the German lines to make a quick report on observations and the result of the fire of the big guns. From the hillside the smoke and dust thrown up by the allied shells could be seen away beyond the advancing Americans.

Behind the advancing troops came American trucks loaded with chocolate, tobacco and various foodstuffs. These went back and forth steadily. Other trucks went from place to place providing foodstuffs and water for the Americans who are to follow their advancing comrades.

**Another Franco-American Advance.**

Forty-five minutes after the Franco-American advance began, the battle of the Marne continued. The British, who had only appeared more eager to progress. The officers had to caution them not to proceed beyond the barrage in accordance with the schedule. The German machine gun fire continued but a short time and as the Americans could be seen steadily pressing forward eastward the battle dwindled and finally stopped.

When darkness settled over the battlefield the Americans still maintained their advance. The guns in the rear were pounding away, guarding them through the night.

**British Gain Near Hesbenton, Take 436 Prisoners in Flanders.**

LONDON, July 20.—British troops last night advanced their line on a mile front south of the town of Hesbenton, the War Office announces today.

As the result of yesterday's operation on the Flanders front by Scottish and other troops the British line was advanced along a breach of

## FOCH'S THRUST PARALLEL TO LEE'S CHANDELLORSVILLE BLOW, SIMONDS WRITES

For German People a Second Marne Has Been Fought, Says Military Critic—Germans Must Check Allies or Quit Marne Salient.

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS,  
Author of "The Great War."

Every student of American military history will recognize in Gen. Foch's counter thrust between the Marne and the Aisne a striking parallel to Lee's great blow at Chancellorsville. As Lee threw Jackson upon the flank of Hooker's army south of the Rappahannock, destroyed General's own campaign and ultimately compelled a general retirement and the abandonment of an offensive, which was also to win the war, Foch has thrown Mangin upon Ludendorff's flank, temporarily disorganized the German offensive and compelled an utter change in plans.

Chancellorsville deprived the North of the initiative in the campaign of 1863, and it was not regained until Lee had been defeated at Gettysburg, following an invasion of Northern territory. While it is early to predict a similar possibility in the present case, it is plain that for the moment, and for the first moment in the campaign, it is Foch and not Ludendorff who can only begin over again the preparations which after forty days of industry have just proven futile.

**Second Battle of Marne.**

It is a mistake to believe that the probabilities now point toward a decisive defeat which will open the road to Berlin. So far a great and decided advantage has been gained and a second thrust delivered, the consequences of which may be wide and are already considerable. But vast reserves remain to the German and he has the power to organize return blows promptly. So far his greatest defeat is on the moral side, considerable as has been his military reverse. His people have watched with apprehensive interest the entry of the Kaiser's army upon these fields of four years ago, the scene of the great disappointment. For the German people a second battle of the Marne has been fought and the issue even now is unsatisfactory.

In Paris, London and Rome the moral effect cannot be exaggerated. After the Plave a second Marne! What was ominous in March and still threatening in June became infinitely less menacing in late July. When, after all but only partial triumph, the German suffers a check which defuses camouflage and may approximate a disaster.

Today we are entering the third stage of the present battle. The German failed on the offensive in the first. He was gravely shaken by Foch's counter-thrust in the second. He must now completely check the allied counter-offensive or with equal speed draw out of the perilous country between the Vesle and Marne what is to escape disaster. Under similar circumstances Kluck saved himself at the Ourcq in September, 1914, but, in saving himself, brilliantly made the French victory of the Marne inevitable.

"My right is routed, my left is retreating, my center is shaken—I shall attack." These were Foch's words at the crisis of the Marne four years ago. This time with right turned and left intact, the French attacked again. The German suffered a check which defuses camouflage and may approximate a disaster.

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Today we are entering the third stage of the present battle. The German failed on the offensive in the first. He was gravely shaken by Foch's counter-thrust in the second.

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# IR SAN DIEGO BLY SUNK BY RIFTING MINE

Mines Destroyed  
in Vicinity  
Long Island Where  
Vessel Went

## ENCE OF MARINE FOUND

Crew Believed  
Safe; Conduct of  
and Men Com-  
Admiral Palmer

ON, July 20.—Al-  
Christie of the armored  
recovered his be-  
a torpedo that sent  
off Long Island yes-  
reports today, show-  
six mines were de-  
in the vicinity  
opinion here that an enemy  
not responsible for

issued today by Rear  
acting Secretary of  
mends the exemplary  
officers and men of  
getting particularly the  
service of Capt. Chris-  
the last to leave

was turning over the  
els way over the side  
board. He and the  
were cheered by the  
and as the cruiser  
men sang "The Star

disclosed that five  
were destroyed last  
ility of the sinking  
ports have been re-  
marine near there.

The Gundlach sisters were

daughters of E. H. Gundlach, a Columbia

merchant. They were on a visit to

the Divers family at Pultight Land-

ing, four miles south of Columbia.

Had Been Playing in Sand.

With Jack Divers the girls had

been playing on a sandbar near the

landing. Houses, forts and caves of

sand which they had built were

found on the shore after they were

drowned.

The boy, who was the only eye-

witness, said that about 3 p. m. his

sister, who had removed her shoes

and stockings, told the other girls

she was going to wade. She walked

out to the edge of the sandbar and

into about two feet of water. With

a few minutes she cried out in

alarm: "I can't get back." The

others could see she was sinking into

the water.

Maxine, the younger Gundlach

girl, went to her aid and caught her

by the hand. She, too, soon called

for help and Helen Gundlach ran to

the edge of the sandbar. The sink-

ing girls grasped her hands with a

desperate grip and she, also, was

trapped.

Boy Tries to Rescue Them.

Little Jack Divers found a board

and threw it out to the girls.

Tried to grasp it, but could not,

and according to the boy's account, they

quickly disappeared from view.

Frank Gundlach of Belleville, an

uncle of the Gundlach girls today

said he feared the bodies were buried

in the sand, which would make it

almost impossible to recover them.

There was a chance, he said, that

the bodies were carried by the cur-

rent over a stem-off some distance

south of the point where they sank.

In that case their recovery would be

easier.

The father of the Gundlach girls

has offered \$50 reward for the find-

ing of the bodies and the uncle will

pay the professional divers. More

than 50 residents of Columbia and

neighboring river towns searched for

the bodies all night.

## 3 GIRLS, CAUGHT IN QUICKSANDS OF RIVER, DROWNED

Helen Gundlach, 16, Her  
Sister, 12, and Maedoll  
Divers, 12, Lose Lives in  
Mississippi Near Columbia.

### BOY, 10, WAS THEIR ONLY COMPANION

Divers Depart From St. Louis  
to Search for Bodies After  
Citizens Try All Night to  
Recover Them.

Professional divers departed this morning from St. Louis to aid in recovering the bodies of three girls who were trapped in quicksand where the water was only two feet deep and were drowned in the Mississippi River near Columbia, Ill., yesterday afternoon.

They were Helen Gundlach, 16 years old, her sister Maxine, 12, and Maedoll Divers, 12. Jack Divers, 8 years old, made an effort to save his sister and the other girls, but they either sank quickly into the yielding sand or were swept away by the current into deeper water.

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neighboring river towns searched for

the bodies all night.

## TWO ST. LOUIS MARINES IN TODAY'S LIST OF CASUALTIES

Daniel W. Hayes and Leon L. Heiserman are Reported to Be Severely Wounded.

Two St. Louis Marines are listed in today's casualty list as severely wounded. They are Daniel W. Hayes whose address is given as 621 North Twenty-fourth street, and Leon L. Heiserman, of 1506A St. Louis avenue.

Heiserman is 20 years old. He is a son of Mrs. Theodosia M. Barber, and before enlisting, April 9, 1917, he was a machinist for the St. Louis Screw Co. He was trained at Paris Island, N. C., and went to France in June, 1917. His brother, William, is in the regular army in France and another brother, Roy, is called in the draft to go to camp July 24.

There is no such address as that given for Hayes and his name does not appear in the city directory.

## ST. LOUISANS COMMISSIONED

Three Are Made Captains in the Medical Corps.

Commissions have been awarded to the following St. Louisans, according to an announcement made last night by the Adjutant-General in Washington:

Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps—Joseph F. Govan, 1018 Frisco Building, First Lieutenant.

Medical Reserve Corps—Wenzel C. Galer, Wall Building; Philip Schuck, 3130 Geyer avenue, and Percy H. Swahlen, 611 Metropolitan Building, Captains.

National Army—Carl Pearlman, 142 Granville place, Second Lieutenant.

Sanitary Corps—Franklin A. Hennepel, 3108 Whittier street, and Raymond M. Miller, Jefferson Barracks, Second Lieutenants.

Aviation Corps—Paul Alexander, 5700 Clemens avenue, Second Lieutenant.

Medical Corps—Gustave J. Dierkes, city hospital; Andrew J. Hughes, 728 Vandeventer avenue, and Ulysses S. Short, 426 Metropolitan Building, First Lieutenant.

## Italian Officer Decorating Women Workers Here for Italian Red Cross



## AMERICAN SOCKS WERE A JOY TO ITALIANS

Visiting Officer Tells of Getting  
Comforts From U. S. High in  
Mountains at Front.

By Marguerite Martyn.

A little bit of romantic Italy was transplanted to utilitarian surroundings Friday afternoon when Lieut. Roberto de Violini visited the new Italian Red Cross surgical dressings shop, 1230 Olive street, and awarded insignia to women who have qualified by 30 hours of service as experienced workers.

"We made a great ceremony of distributing the parcels. Somebody had carefully counted the men in our battalion and there was just a parcel apiece. We opened them and they contained sticks and other foreign matter gathered on the way. We would just take out the sticks and use them for toothpicks.

"On Christmas eve there arrived 60 strange parcels. Somebody had carefully counted the men in our battalion and there was just a parcel apiece. We opened them and they contained sticks and other foreign matter gathered on the way. We would just take out the sticks and use them for toothpicks.

"Now, socks are not distributed to the soldiers of my country. They are given squared of cloth which they wrap about their feet and I assure you there is plenty of room in the big boots for several wrappings. But here we are given a pair. I tell you, ladies, it is cementing that we are by antecedent, at least, compatriots of his, the Lieutenant.

There were five women entitled to receive the parcels. Somebody had carefully counted the men in our battalion and there was just a parcel apiece. We opened them and they contained sticks and other foreign matter gathered on the way. We would just take out the sticks and use them for toothpicks.

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## BOOK REVIEWS

### NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

"AN AMERICAN SOLDIER," by Edwin Austin Abbey. The letters of Edwin Austin Abbey, nephew of the painter, who enlisted in a Canadian regiment early in the war, and who was killed in action at Vimy Ridge April, 1917. His letters home show the effect of the war on his spiritual development. The collection makes a book of inspiration both for the soldier and for those at home as well.

"LETTER WRITING," by H. Cramp. An up-to-date manual, not only for the business man, who will find suggestions and forms for all kinds of business: correspondence, sales, follow-up, collection and credit letters, but also intended as a help in social correspondence. The book contains many samples of good letter writing to enforce the text.

"A NATION AT BAY," by R. S. Farmus. A vivid account of the author's personal experiences and observations in Serbia. Mrs. Farmus was the first woman to enter the reconquered Serbian territory. She has been awarded the medal of the Order of the Serbian Red Cross for her work in the hospitals.

"WELFARE AND HOUSING," by J. E. Hutton. A timely and practical record of war-time management. The author, a former manager of labor for the English firm, Vickers Limited. This book, therefore, is a solid contribution to a present day problem. The facts and experiments set down are such as have been part of the author's daily coping with the new industrial conditions due to the dislocation of normal life resulting from the war.

"ON LISTENING TO MUSIC," by E. M. Lee. The object of the volume is to aid the reader to become an intelligent listener when hearing music. The author devotes a chapter to each of the kinds of concert the average person is likely to hear and explains the structure of the different musical forms in a popular, nontechnical way.

"ENTERED IN GERMANY," by H. C. Mahony. The book shows a side of war not previously treated in detail. It is the story of how the 5000 Englishmen, who were living in Germany at the outbreak of the war, were rounded up and interned at Rubleben. It shows how the prisoners lived and organized their own community life and records the ways in which their indomitable spirit rose above their trials.

"MUSIC IN ARMS," by E. B. Osborn. A collection of poems, for the most part written by those in action. The object of the anthology is to show what the men in the service think and moments of inspiration before or after action or in the days of preparation for self-sacrifice. It is a representative anthology, and a judicious one.

"BEYOND ARCHITECTURE," by A. K. Porter. A series of essays originally appearing in the Architectural Record. They are related together by the idea that the hope for the future of American art lies in a return to intellectuality. The author believes that significance and content, as eternal principles of beauty, are beyond architecture.

"SEWING AND TEXTILES," by A. Turner. A handbook giving instructions in the details of all kinds of plain sewing, darning, patching, etc., for the purpose of self-instruction or the teaching of children. A study of materials is also given, suggesting simple methods of testing quality and detecting adulterations. The emphasis in each case is placed upon practical information which can be used in buying cloth.

"OUR NEW ISLAND POSSESSIONS."

W<sup>E</sup> have been so busy with the war since the Virgin Islands came into our possession that we have not been able to give much thought to those very beautiful and romantic additions to our territory. Theodor de Booy and John T. Faris have told the fascinating history of these possessions in a very attractive book called "The Virgin Islands." The day is coming when everybody will wish to go to the Virgin Islands. They have a very wonderful climate and are veritable hunters', fishers' and yachters' paradises. They are described as ideal places to spend a vacation. Ideal, too, they are, for invalids. They are on the outer rim of the West Indies and face the broad Atlantic with its cooling breezes. The harbor of St. Thomas is one of the prettiest in the world, being a circular bowl, 10 miles in diameter. St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John seem in another world from our northern country. The colors, lights and climate are such as are found only in Southern Italy. This book tells all about the three islands, not only their towns, but their countryside as well. It tells where there is good hunting, good fishing, good yachting and good bathing. The history of the islands, too, are discussed. In short, the volume is a guide book as well as a complete historical and descriptive work of the subject under discussion. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

"SOLDIERS' PRAYER BOOK."

B<sup>E</sup>ARING on its titleleaf the imprint of Cardinal Farley, a soldiers' and sailors' prayer book and New Testament combined has been issued. The cover is brown, with a cross and the edges of gilt. The prayers come first in the volume and then the text of the New Testament. There is an historical and chronological index that is very helpful. The book is clearly printed on India paper and is small enough to stow in a blouse pocket. (Beninger Bros.)

"LAST YOU FORGET, REMEMBER."

The Union Station Drug Store, west and Midway (entrance through Terminal Hotel from Market street, or direct from Midway). Full line drugs, druggists' sundries, travelers' needs, cigars and cigarettes. Soda fountain served. Prices right.—Adv.

### A STIRRING SEA WAR TALE.

CAPT. JOHN STANLEY CAMERON'S thrilling story, "Ten Months in a German Raider," which the Post-Dispatch printed as a serial a few months ago, has just been published in book form. To those who read it then with 24-hour waits between chapters, we say read it again with the added zest of being able to sit through it without having to those who were not fortunate enough to read it at all as a Post-Dispatch serial, we say get the book immediately. It is the most stirring sea raiding tale that has come out of the war and every line of the Captain's narrative bears its own certitude that it is the truth, word for word.

The little book bears a foreword by Cyril Brown, the Post-Dispatch's staff correspondent at Copenhagen, whom belongs the credit of inducing the Captain to write his tale for the Post-Dispatch and the New York World. The Captain was master of the little American bark, "Beluga," which was sunk by the raider, "Wolf," near Australia. He and his wife and daughter spent the next few months on the "Wolf" and were later transferred to the "Igotz Mendi," a Spanish ship, which was captured by the "Wolf," and to which she transferred her large human cargo, gathered from vessels that had destroyed. The "Igotz Mendi" then steamed for Helgoland, making a course through Arctic waters to escape the allied blockade. The "Igotz Mendi" ran aground in Danish waters and the German crew was forced by the Danish authorities to release all allied prisoners aboard.

The German commanders were very kind and considerate to Capt. Cameron and his family and was permitted to remain on deck while the "Wolf" was overhauling and sinking her victims. The raider had many narrow escapes from allied warships and few days passed without bringing some sort of a thrill. At one point in the tropics the hold of the "Wolf" was so full of prisoners that the floor of the prison deck was covered with perspiration from the suffering men. (George H. Doran & Co.)

### LEADERSHIP AND MILITARY TRAINING.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LINCOLN C. ANDREWS, U. S. A., commandant of the officers' training camp at Camp Dix, has endeavored, in "Leadership and Military Training," to convey to the civilian, who seeks to enter the army as an officer, the spirit about which he must go about his task in order to be successful. It is not designed to take the place of service manuals, but rather to set before the reader the psychological aspects of leadership in the army. However well a man may be equipped mentally and physically for an army commission, he will fail unless he has the innate qualities of leadership. The purpose of Col. Andrews' book is to show how to develop this quality. The character of the book is quite aptly summarized in the publisher's prospectus: "It is a representative anthology, and a judicious one."

### AMERICAN SOLDIER'S PLAY TO BE A WORLD FEATURE

"Song of the Heart" Was Written on Scraps of Paper at the Front.

Snatching a moment whenever possible in the vigils of the night while serving in the trenches in France, Lieut. Howard Irving Young of the American Army, wrote a picture-play which he named "Song of the Heart." Into it he poured the longing of his soul, his yearning desire for life's supreme happiness, his unswerving determination to do his soldierly duty under all circumstances. He laid bare the innermost recesses of a heart throbbing under the passion, the tensile and the mystery of war. And when he had made of his picture-play a great, vital human document, he sent it to Worldwide Pictures.

"Song of the Heart" was received by Worldwide Pictures last week. The manuscript was in terrible condition. Part of it was written in pencil and part in pen. Such scraps of paper as Lieut. Young could secure in the trenches had been used. And yet, despite these physical handicaps, the virile soul of the play gripped and held.

This is the only military picture which even pretends to tell you how to be a good officer or non-com: how to handle men so that they will accept you as their leader; how to arouse in your command the enthusiasm, the persistence, that will give the discipline and morale that are the one aim of military training.

Even experienced regular army officers, who have never analyzed the psychology of their profession, have said: "It is the most helpful book I have ever read. I am different officer since I studied it."

"Designed for beginners and for

civilians who wish to know what military service really is, it aims to explain the spirit of the service, the inner meaning that renders all else of practical avail. It will help you or if you are beyond the age of military service, that boy of yours—to make good, to become a worthy and successful officer and leader of men. The army offers promotions by the hundred thousands today. Our men win their spurs, if the army is to be fit to meet the enemy and defeat him. This urgently needed book tells them how to do it." (Appleton's)

### THE ART OF AUBREY BEARDSLEY.

No. 42 in "The Modern Library" series is "The Art of Aubrey Beardsley." The attractive little volume, which is bound in limp leather, contains a foreword by Arthur Symons, a short sketch of Beardsley's life and reproductions of nearly all his better known drawings. Excellent reproductions, they are, too. Of Beardsley, Symons writes:

"No artist of our time, none certainly whose work has been in black and white, has reached a more universal or a more contested fame."

"Pershing's Crusaders" Shows How Resources of Country Are Being Used Here and "Over There."

"Pershing's Crusaders," an official war film which has been seen here at other houses, but is always of vital interest, will be the week's bill at the Central Theater, beginning tomorrow.

These pictures were issued by the Committee of Public Information under the direction of George Creel and they show in a very comprehensive way how the mighty armies and resources of the United States were made to arise to the occasion when this country entered the war.

Scenes of war preparation in every industry from thrifty gardening to shipbuilding are shown in the first part. In the second the scenes are laid "over there" with glimpses of "our boys" in the trenches and on the firing line.

Some announcements of forth-

coming films are:

By Vitagraph—"The Clutch of Circumstance," with Corinne Griffith;

"The Nymph of the Foothills" and "Will Primrose," with Gladys Leslie.

By Paramount—"Come On In," with Shirley Mason and Ernest Truex.

By Universal—"The Deciding Kiss" with Edith Roberts; "Scandal Mongers," a reissue of Lois Weber's "Scandal."

By Goldwyn—"Laughing Bill Hyde" and photodramatizations of five other Rex Beach stories.

More Bairnsfather Cartoons.

Part V of Capt. Bairnsfather's "Fragments From France," a series of cartoons from the trenches, has been issued. This number has an introduction by George Haven Putnam. Some of the cartoons have appeared in the Post-Dispatch, which has the exclusive right for newspaper reproduction in St. Louis. Others have been printed heretofore only in the London Bystander. (Putnam.)

### SOLDIERS' PRAYER BOOK.

BEARING on its titleleaf the imprint of Cardinal Farley, a soldiers' and sailors' prayer book and New Testament combined has been issued. The cover is brown, with a cross and the edges of gilt. The prayers come first in the volume and then the text of the New Testament. There is an historical and chronological index that is very helpful. The book is clearly printed on India paper and is small enough to stow in a blouse pocket. (Beninger Bros.)

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# What They Are Doing in the Movies

## PICTURE STUDIO FIRE IN DE MILLE PLAY

"We Can't Have Everything" Will Be Week's Bill at West End Lyric.

A movie within a movie is one of the novel features of "We Can't Have Everything," a Famous Players-Lasky drama which will be the leading attraction at the West End Lyric for the coming week, with Kathryn Williams in the leading role.

In the course of the action it is necessary to show the inside working of a moving-picture studio. This is done with great realism. There also a thrilling scene which shows the destruction of the studio by fire. This is said to have been photographed during the recent burning of the Lasky studios. This disaster was so fitted into the picture story that it seems to be part of the



A scene from "You Can't Have Everything" WEST END LYRIC.

## Reviews of the New Movie Films

Director Travers Vale, who has directed many big successes for World Pictures and who is now engaged on another big World Picture, has been named a member of the Advisory Board, Division of Films, U. S. Government.

Charles S. Hart is the director of this division. The Advisory Board members will have much to do directing the taking and distributing of the Government's propaganda films.

The Vitagraph Blue Ribbon feature, scheduled for Aug. 5, starring Harry Morey, supported by Betty Blythe, has been titled "All Man." It was adapted from "Fiddler's Green," a Saturday Evening Post story. An O. Henry picture to be issued Aug. 19 will be called "The Changing Woman."

Elliott Dexter and Theodore Roberts have been chosen to fill the principal roles in support of Ethel Clayton in her first Paramount picture, "The First Law," with Irene Castle and Antonio Moreno; "Waifs," with Gladys Hulette and Creighton Hale; "The Ghost of the Rancho," with Bryant Washburn and Rhea Mitchell; "Winning Grandma," with Baby Marie Osborne; "The Girl From Bohemia," with Irene Castle.

Tonight the New Delmar Theater will have as its feature Theda Bara in "The Rose of Blood." Sunday, "The Birth of Democracy" will head the program. Features for the rest of the week will be Monday and Tuesday, Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in "Cyclone Higgins;" Wednesday, Peggy Hyland in "The Other Man's Daughter;" Thursday, June Elvidge and蒙古 Love in "The Cabaret" and Friday and Saturday, William S. Hart in "The Bandit" and "The Preacher."

The program includes "Annie Get Your Gun," with Gladys Hulette and Creighton Hale; "More Trouble," with Frank Keenan; "Cupid by Proxy," with Baby Marie Osborne; "The First Law," with Irene Castle and Antonio Moreno; "Waifs," with Gladys Hulette and Creighton Hale; "The Ghost of the Rancho," with Bryant Washburn and Rhea Mitchell; "Winning Grandma," with Baby Marie Osborne; and "The Girl From Bohemia," with Irene Castle.

Elsie Ferguson will not resume work for the Famous Players until after a long vacation. Her next picture after "The Dancer Mark" (released July 29) will be "Heart of the Wilds," adapted from Edgar Selwyn's "Pierre of the Plains" in which Miss Ferguson appeared on the stage.

The Cinderella, Cherokee and Louis will have another week of features ahead. For tonight, Margery Wilson and Lee Hill in "Old Wives New," and Gale Kane in "Payin' the Price," make up a big double program. Sunday, Jack Pickford will be seen in "Mile-a-Minute Kewell," and a vaudeville program is also booked. Monday and Tuesday, "The Fall of the Romanoffs," "The Eagle's Eye," and other pictures, are on the list. The features for the rest of the week include: Wednesday and Thursday, double programs with J. Stuart Blackton's "Missing," and J. Barney Sherry in "High Stakes;" Friday and Saturday, "Raymond McKee and Marguerite Courtot in "The Unbeliever," in which picture Marlene Dietrich is to be seen.

Wm. S. Hart in "The Hell Bound of Africa" and Official War Pictures. The only downtown theater with an orchestra.

Added to the growing list of motion picture directresses is the name of Florence Mills, the well-known prima donna of A. H. Woods, Joe Weber and Max Spiegel productions. Miss Mills has recently completed a scenario of her own, which has been accepted for the screen, and work will begin during the coming week under her personal direction. Robert Toms and Mabel Withee have been engaged for important parts.

Nazimova, the great Russian actress, will be seen in the picturesque dance of the Nautch girls in her

Leaves Monday, July 2d, 5 p. m., giving delightful river trip to Paducah, Ky., about three days return \$1.00, including round trip to Paducah and berth. Phone Main 46 or Central 30. INO. E. MASSENGALE, Traffic Manager.

EXCURSIONS

The Marvelous New Side-Wheel Excursion Steamer

**ST. PAUL**

STANDARD SCHEDULE

FAMILY EXCURSION Every Day, 9:30 A. M.

SAT. AFT. OUTING Every Day, 2:30 to 7:30 P. M.

MOONLIGHT TRIP Every Night, 8:30 P. M.

STREETS WHARF, Foot Washington.

Main 477—Oliver 2441. Central 1665. AUTOS PARKED FREE.

CONTINUOUS FROM 2 TO 11 P. M. DAILY. PRICES: BEFORE 6:30, 15¢; AFTER 6:30, 25¢. REGULAR AFTERNOON TRAVELERS' SPECIAL. CHILDREN UNDER 12, WITH PARENT, FREE.

CHARLES L. BELMONT, OWNER. MADAME OLGA PETROVA IN PERSON

ONLY AT 2 AND 7 P. M.

Under the Auspices of the National W. S. S.

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS

**10c COLUMBIA 10c**

Theater, Sixth and St. Charles BIG DOUBLE PROGRAM.

**THE BELGIAN** CHARLIE CHAPLIN

First Time in St. Louis Walker Whiteside Valentine Grant

10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

TODAY and all next week Miss Sadie Walker will be here. Give me the "No-Man Land" and "I Miss the Mississippi" Miss Sadie Walker.

CHARLES A. FORGE, 5223 Grand Avenue, clerk.

Robert MacClinch, street, chiropractor.

Four St. Louis port await to France are:

**COLUMBIA**  
RUN ANOTHER WEEK

Drama Has Shown It  
of Big Features of

the most notable moving  
gements of the current  
re continued at the Cen-  
ter, where "The Bel-  
Walker Whiteside and  
ant in the leading roles  
a second week.

It was opened at the Strand  
but it was soon found  
that its commodious house  
was too large to accommodate  
the audience. To take care of the  
Columbia Theater,  
as opened and it was  
as was tax and it was  
it for a second week's

Glasses on Pictures.  
Rothschild, managing  
Rivoli and Rialto the-  
atre, is urgent his pa-  
ting their opera classes  
when they attend his the-  
ater in what part of the  
spect to sit. He says it was  
discovered that a mon-  
ment through a pair of  
glasses takes on  
depth to give it the  
real effect produced by  
the M. C. A.

The first to be sent overseas, be-  
gins Davis, are:  
Lucien M. Harris, 5739 Westmin-  
ster place, manager of the Press Bu-  
reau of the Frisco Railroad.

Clarence D. Johnson, Washington  
Hotel, first vice president Frost-  
Johnson Lumber Co.

John W. Estes, 6003 Maple avenue,

manager of the Aetna Life Insur-  
ance Co., Central National Bank

Building.

Samuel E. Corbin, Warwick Hotel,

traveling passenger agent of the Can-  
adian Pacific Railroad, 420 Locust

street.

The Rev. E. Combie Smith, 5545

Maple avenue, pastor of Maple Ave-

nue Methodist Church.

The Rev. Lewis M. Hale, 5011 Von

Versen avenue, pastor of Delmar

Ave. Baptist Church.

W. C. Hutchinson, Webster Groves,

assistant to the president of Mayer

Bros. Co.

Harry E. Smeile, 3824 Delmar

boulevard, teacher Central High

School.

William E. Way, Webster Groves,

representative of a building supplies

company, 715 Victoria Building.

William S. Wood, 4821A Greer av-

enu, copy reader, Republic.

Fred McIntosh, 1326 Clara avenue,

special writer, Globe-Democrat.

Eaton S. Howard, 5824 Ridge ave-

nue, Trorlitch-Duncker Carpet Co.

Charles A. Forse, 5323 Von Ver-

sen avenue, clerk.

Robert MacClinch, 1450 State

street, chiropractor.

Four St. Louisans who are now

at an Atlantic port awaiting passage

to France are:

Walter T. Gray, 6914 Virginia ave-

nue, civil engineer, Frisco Railroad.

Harry B. Ross, 4221 Olive street,

department head of Rosenthal-Sloan

Millinery Co.

Estill E. Jones, 3423 South Spring

avenue, insurance agent, Railway

Exchange Building.

J. Charles Bariar, 612 Navarras

Building, Major in the Volunteers of

America.

Chairman Crawford stated that the

Y. M. C. A. still needs a large num-

ber of men of proved ability, some

executives and some mechanics for

service abroad as well as in this

country. He pointed out that the

institution has tremendous problems

to solve in the administration and

operation of its war work policy,

and men of high ability and stand-

ing in the community are urgently

needed and can be quickly placed in

positions of great service to the

country.

The recruiting headquarters are in

the Railway Exchange Building,

where application blanks are sup-

plied.

## 15 TO FRANCE FOR Y. M. C. A. SINCE APRIL

Four Other St. Louisans Are  
Now at an Atlantic Port  
Awaiting Passage.

Fifteen of 19 St. Louisans who  
have enlisted as war work secretaries  
in the Y. M. C. A. since April are  
already in France and the four others  
are at an Atlantic port awaiting  
passage.

A dozen or more applicants who  
are regarded as eligible for overseas  
service are now being considered for  
appointments by the St. Louis Re-  
cruiting Committee of the Y. M. C. A.  
National War Work Council. Han-  
ford Crawford of 4469 Maryland ave-  
nue is chairman of the local recruit-  
ing board.

Among them now in France is  
Samuel C. Davis of 13 Westminster  
place, president of the Davis estate  
and brother of Maj. Dwight F. Davis,  
former Park Commissioner of St.  
Louis now in France with the Thir-  
ty-fifth Division. Samuel C. Davis  
is 45 years old and was among the  
first to apply for enlistment with the  
Y. M. C. A.

The first to be sent overseas, be-  
gins Davis, are:

Lucien M. Harris, 5739 Westmin-  
ster place, manager of the Press Bu-  
reau of the Frisco Railroad.

Clarence D. Johnson, Washington  
Hotel, first vice president Frost-  
Johnson Lumber Co.

John W. Estes, 6003 Maple avenue,

manager of the Aetna Life Insur-  
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Samuel E. Corbin, Warwick Hotel,

traveling passenger agent of the Can-  
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The Rev. E. Combie Smith, 5545

Maple avenue, pastor of Maple Ave-

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The Rev. Lewis M. Hale, 5011 Von

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Fred McIntosh, 1326 Clara avenue,

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operation of its war work policy,

and men of high ability and stand-

ing in the community are urgently

needed and can be quickly placed in

positions of great service to the

country.

The recruiting headquarters are in

the Railway Exchange Building,

where application blanks are sup-

plied.

**NEW POST FOR T. H. LOVELACE**

He Will Be Secretary of Waterways  
Association.

Thomas H. Lovelace, chairman of the  
Members' Conference of the Chamber of  
Commerce, has been appointed  
secretary of the Mississippi Valley  
Waterways Association. He will take  
the place of Sidney J. Roy, who  
resigned on account of his candid-  
acy for Congress in the First  
district.

Lovelace served as secretary of the  
Gulf Deep Waterway Association for  
three years. His office will be at the  
Chamber of Commerce headquarters in  
the Mechanics-American Bank  
Building.

**ST. LOUIS DECORATED IN  
FRANCE WAS FORMER ACTOR**

**MILK FUND PICNIC  
AT HIGHLANDS TODAY**

Admission to Grounds Free Un-  
til 6 P. M.—Several Special  
Entertainment Features.

An all-day family picnic is in pro-  
gress today at Forest Park Highlands  
for the benefit of the Post-  
Dispatch Pure Milk and Free Ice  
Fund. The affair is under the aus-  
pices of the West End Business  
Men's Association and is in charge  
of Dr. B. W. Clarke, chairman of the  
Association's Entertainment Com-  
mittee. Several civic organizations  
are co-operating.

The admission to the Highlands will  
be free until 6 p. m. and the public is welcome to attend and enjoy the entertainment features ar-  
ranged for the occasion. The larger  
part of all the money which visitors  
may spend on the grounds, however,  
will go to the Milk and Ice Fund.

Among the picnic's chief features  
are: Canning exhibition and demon-  
strations by the St. Louis Women's  
Committee of the United States Food  
Administration; representation of  
model baby welfare centers by the  
City Department of Public Welfare;  
with an address by Director John  
Schmoll; address by Col. Jay L. Torrey,  
Republican candidate for the  
nomination for United States Senator;  
exhibition drill by navy scouts;  
special dance number by theater by  
Miss Alice Martin and several of  
her pupils.

Canning and baby welfare dem-  
onstrations will be given through-  
out the day. Miss Martin's dance is  
in connection with the regular 2:30  
p. m. performance in the theater.  
Col. Torrey's address and the navy  
scout drill are on the schedule after  
the theater performance.

**CITY TO START WORK ON  
MUNICIPAL DOCK MONDAY**

Utilities Director Hooke Takes Over  
Task of Completing \$200,-  
000 Structure.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**POLICE ITEMS**

**Clay Lewis of 1200 East Ninth**

street, Little Rock, Ark., told the police  
that he met "Mr. Schlitz of Milwaukee"  
at Sixteenth and Market streets last  
night. He said that the man had no  
difficulty in obtaining plentiful suplies of sand, gravel, cement and lumber and the cars to  
haul them.

"If this dock is not ready in 60  
days for the emergency fleet of boats  
and barges I'll appear in the Govern-  
ment's eyes as a deceiver, and I don't  
want that to happen," Mayor Kiel  
said.

J. R. Martin of Glenco, Wyo.,  
attended a band concert in Reservoir  
Park last night. He removed his  
coat and stretched himself upon the  
grass in order to get comfortable.  
When he again donned it he missed a  
wallet containing \$45 and a draft for  
\$400.



**COMING!**—The Big Sunday Post-Dispatch with its popular Real Estate and Want Directory, containing 10,000 Offers of Employment, Rooms, Board, Houses, Homes, Real Estate and things wanted and for sale.—1½ Million Readers!

HOEWKERS

Fitting room; country factor.  
Box J-322, Post-D.

ERS—Experienced: experience  
and skill in sales and service.

Co., 4407 Co., 1000.

AGENTS—MEN

sell our mammoth inde-  
pendent product. We offer  
the best quality work at  
low prices. Box 505 Washington, (c)

PHOTOGRAPHER—Young woman, capable  
in transcribing, Applied Photo Shap-  
er.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Experienced in sales de-  
partment; salary \$150; permanent position;  
and comfort. Box 506, Post-D.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Bright, accurate and  
underwood operator; opportu-  
nity for advancement; experience, sal-  
ary \$150; permanent position. Box 507, Post-D.

WITERS WANTED

With \$1000; new manufac-  
turing products sell to merchants;  
check. Call today only. (c)

ENT AGENCIES AND  
ADE SCHOOLS

Y BARBERS COLLEGE.

atalogue free; strict training.

hydraulic chair. \$11. May-  
Mo.

ESMEN WANTED

Furniture: experienced. Ap-  
Bros., 1104 Olive. (c)

To handle a fast-selling art  
and antiques. Write.

dependence. (c)

WITERS—Two experienced. Imperial  
Barbers, 4901 Delmar.

WITERS—Counter work; luncheon,  
wash, sprays, etc.; paper hanger's  
handyman. Box 508, Post-D.

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale: 200; 1.  
A. Stern, 17th and Chestnut. (c)

50 WAIST OPERATORS

Distinguished, can make \$20 and upwards  
for those who can operate power  
machines also taken. (c)

WITERS—For luncheon, 6076 Maple.

WITERS—Boarding house, also chanc-  
ery. 1835 Olive; Central 8403. (c)

WITERS—Counter work; luncheon,  
wash, sprays, etc.; paper hanger's  
handyman. Box 509, Post-D.

WITERS—Experienced supper girl, 5 p. m.  
to 10 p. m.; \$8 per week. Call 5011. (c)

WITERS—Middle-aged, to take care of doc-  
tors, etc. Box 510, Post-D.

WITERS—Young, for advancement. Apply  
to 5111. (c)

WITERS—For laundry work. Lou-  
isville Hospital, Ohio and Potomac. (c)

WITERS—Colored, to clean offices. 1412  
Chase. (c)

WITERS—For laundry work. Lou-  
isville Hospital, Ohio and Potomac. (c)

WITERS—Several strong young  
women for stock and order  
filling work. Must have 8th  
grade education and at least 5  
ft. 7 in. tall. Apply Monday  
morning. BUTLER BROS., 18th  
and Olive sts. (c)

HOUSHOLD GOODS WANTED

BABY BUGGY WIT.—And high chair. Del-  
mar 2328. (c)

BEDS CHIPFORBES WIT.—Planes,  
beds, rugs, furniture, stoves, contents, flats,  
etc. for shipment; best prices. Texas  
8-228. Post-D.

BEDS—And stenographer; thor-  
oughly competent; to take  
care of doctor's office. Box 512, Post-D.

BEDS—Colored, to clean offices. 1412  
Chase. (c)

BEDS—For laundry work. Lou-  
isville Hospital, Ohio and Potomac. (c)

BEDS—For stock and order  
filling work. Must have 8th  
grade education and at least 5  
ft. 7 in. tall. Apply Monday  
morning. BUTLER BROS., 18th  
and Olive sts. (c)

WITERS—On sites. Apply St. Louis  
9-229. Washington. (c)

D—Experienced for kitchen  
Housekeeper, Buckingham  
Court, 1000 Forest. (c)

Good wages. National Cafe. (c)

July, about 16, for filling in  
good chances for advance-  
ment. Box 513, Post-D.

Southwestern Bell Tele-  
phone Co. 3844 Olive. (c)

on sandwiches, eggs; night  
303 N. Broadway. (c)

First-class. National Cafe.

white; must furnish ref-  
erences. (c)

Friendship, 101 Franklin. (c)

coffee, for light. (c)

bedroom. (c)

in dentist's office. In-  
dustrial Exchange, Sat-  
urday. (c)

in dental's office. In-  
dustrial Exchange, Sat-  
urday. (c)

on sewing machines; S. &  
T. Kneale Fants Co., 828  
Forest. (c)

assembling dental supplies;  
in working; 16 to 20 years old;  
necessary. \$7 week to start.  
Box 514, Post-D.

Appl. Mfg. Co. (c)

5 WANTED  
OF AGE AND OVER

Lamp Works

AL ELECTRIC CO.

and Ewing Av. (c)

WITERS—WANTED

for stock work  
department; good  
by Mr. Melville E. (c)

NENFELD'S

Washington (c)

general housework; fam-  
ily. (c)

general housework. (c)

white, or woman; (c)

2828 Olive. (c)

to assist with light  
household. (c)

washing. 6153 Ber-  
keley. (c)

general housework. (c)

all family; good home; light  
work. 4019 Frankfort. (c)

Jewish Orphanage Home. (c)

Grand 1342. (c)

competent; for general  
housework; want to laund-  
ry. (c)

general housework; (c)

general housework;

# HOW BELGIANS GOT FUN OUT OF THEIR TRAGEDY

Related by Brand Whitlock...

Their Sense of Humor and Peculiar Esprit Early Won Moral Victory Over Germans—Children in Their Games Ridiculed Invaders—Antwerp Attack Begins.

**T**HE people read in silence Baron von der Goltz's declaration of the amazing new doctrine that in war punishment for hostile acts fall on the innocent as well as the guilty. They took what comfort they could in another phrase:

"Citoyens Belges: (The proclamation continued.) Je ne demande pas de denier ses sentiments patriotes." (Citizens of Belgium—I ask no one to renounce his patriotic sentiments.)

Nor did they miss the implications of another feature, one little word and that an insignificant preposition, suddenly swollen with an immense importance, pregnant with a deep meaning. That was the preposition "in"—Governor General of Belgium them, and not Governor General of Belgium! Men stood perhaps more erect, they were not required to renounce any of their patriotic sentiments, and the hand was not an-

nered.

But it would not have been Brussels had not the people had their fun out of it; that old and unconquerable Flemish and Walloon sense of humor, that remarkable resilience of spirit which is innate in the Belgian character. Somewhere, on a wall of the lower town, the notice had been put up so high that it could not be read by the passers-by, and a buxom woman of the people, a "bonne Bruxelloise" with the naivete that is also a part of the Brussels nature brought from her shop a ladder and mounted upon it to read it for the benefit of the crowd. But her voice was not strong enough, and a man, some droll wag, climbed up in her stead and read the proclamation with running comment on its statements, and then held out his hands in benediction, and said:

"Et maintenant, mes enfants, je vous bénis; avec ce (waving a hand at the proclamation) et six cents vous aurez un verre de bière dans tous les cabarets de Bruxelles." (And now my children, I bless you; with that and three cents you can get a glass of beer in any saloon in Brussels). (A cent at Brussels is two centimes).

Affiches, proclamations, notices or bulletins, indeed, played as large a part in the life of Brussels just then as had newspapers before the war.

## Bourgmester's Proclamation

**O**n the morning of the last day of August the crowds that pressed eagerly up to the walls where the affiches were posted were held, necks craned forward, eyes peering, thrilled by one of the most stupendous sensations the city had ever known. For there was a white poster, with black characters, its text vibrating with the passion of the man who had written it. It was the Bourgmester himself, who, with the consecrated phrase the French use when they wish to give the effect of the short and ugly word they are too polite to use, had pricked the German pride:

## City of Brussels.

The German Governor of the City of Liege, Lieutenant-General von Kelewe, has caused to be published the following notice:

To the inhabitants of the City of Liege—The Bourgmester of Brussels has informed the German Commander that the French Government has notified the Belgian Government of the impossibility of assisting it offensively in any manner in view of the fact that it finds itself compelled to take the offensive.

This affirmation I categorically deny. The Bourgmester, Adolphe Max.

Brussels, 30th August, 1914.

It was the very thing to catch the crowd; Brussels was delighted, and celebrated its dashing and daring "bourgmestre." Then, a few hours later, there was another affiche on the walls:

## Important Notice.

It is strictly forbidden, also to the municipality of the city, to publish notices without having received my special permission.

The Military Governor. Baron von Luttwitz, Maj. Gen. Brussels, Aug. 31, 1914.

The town was swept by laughter; the Bourgmester, already popular, became an idol.

Brussels was to spend much of its time henceforth in reading the affiches on its walls, even if it did make a point of patriotic honor not to believe a word it read when the affiches were German. For, to the proclamations and decrees and orders and "avis" that grew more and more numerous as time went on, there were added "Nouvelles publics par le Gouvernement Allemand"—great white posters on all the walls in three languages—German, Flemish and French.

"Les Nouvelles publics par le Gouvernement Allemand" were edited by I know not what cunning hand over there in the ministries where the vast organization with clumsy thoroughness was getting itself installed, but the task could not have been more subtly performed if Machiavelli himself had been in charge, and wished to poison the wells of public information.

## Statements Were False

I DO not know that the statements were deliberately false; they may have told nothing but the truth, but they did not tell the whole truth, and they were almost artistically contrived to depress and discourage, a kind of dismal dooms of despair. We read in them that Von Kuhl was before Paris, and we waited daily, almost hourly, for the announcement of the fall of the French capital; we read of the departure of the Government for Bordeaux and of Gallieni's famous phrase: "Je rempile cette mission jusqu'au bout." (I will discharge this mission to the end.)

We followed in imagination from day to day the progress toward Paris of those armies we had seen marching through Brussels, the very same



DINNER HOUR FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS PASSING THROUGH BRUSSELS.

was leaving, and had turned his Legation over to me. We bade them good-by there in the Gare du Nord, littered with straw, filled with cannon, crowded with ill-smelling soldiers, long trains of wounded going back to Germany. The trains were scribbled over in chalk with German phrases expressing childish hatred of England. On our little party—Villalobos, Max and a few others—there was the sadness which is in all partings—like so many little deaths; there were the prolonged banalities, finally "All aboard" in German, two smart officers in monocles step on the train as it moves off, the Countess in tears, waving her handkerchief, and so good-by; Gravenskop-Castenskiold thrusting his hand out of the window to shout:

"Pas un Danois à Bruxelles! Mais mettez votre drapeau sur ma Legation!" (Not a Dane in Brussels. But put your flag on my Legation.) He died soon after at The Hague. And that, at the time, was what I knew of the battle of the Marne. I do not know much more about it now; I do not at all understand what happened there south of us on that day. I mean to read, some day, the story, though I shall probably be unable to understand it, military movements being for me a mystery beyond solution.

We heard for the first time, too, of Hindenburg, a Colonel-General then, whatever that may be. No newspapers were published in Brussels, and none were allowed to enter unless they were German, but as one walked along the streets toward evening, fortive figures would approach and whisper: "Temes, Monsieur?" And one might buy a copy of the Thunderer several days old for ten or twelve francs. Then we learned that these salesmen were being shot if they were discovered. So we bought their contraband papers no more, not caring to be even indirectly associated with such tragedies.

It was the 11th of September that Les Nouvelles Publics par le Gouvernement Allemand posted on the walls of Brussels the telegram which the German Emperor told the President that "the Belgian Government had encouraged the civil population to take part in the war which it had carefully prepared for so long a time."

The Emperor bled when he saw that such measures "had been inevitable." "Mon cœur saigne," (My heart bleeds), therefore was added to the current phrases of irony with which the people of Brussels expressed themselves in all the cruel events of the war. It became the same sort of bitter joke that "Gott mit Uns" had been since the people had been accustomed to see that device on the round buckles that glistened on the German belts, until some one thought of "von Gott," then that was the common plausibility. The changes were rung in all the keys and many a tale was invented in which they played their part.

It was this sense of humor indeed that kept up the hearts of the Belgian people, that peculiar esprit that early won a moral victory over the Germans. This sense of humor is a part of that indomitable courage which has kept the Belgian nation alive along the calvary of its tragic history. Even Baudelaire, the French poet, who in his cruel and acidulous words wrote as many nasty things about the Belgians as he did about the Americans, whom he so detested, has reluctantly rendered them this justice "always oppressed," he said, "but never conquered."

This peculiar savory wit, this esprit fren-deur, was everywhere in play, and it was not long before even the children of the Marolines, as they played at war, marching and counter-marching there under the shadow of the Palais de Justice, had had a new game.

"Achtung!" the little captain of the band would shout, brandishing his wooden sword. "Nach Paris!"

And then the little command, doing the goose-step, the absurdity of which did not escape even the children, would begin to march—backwards.

However, if the Germans were not investing Paris they were besieging Antwerp. And there

## THE FIFTEENTH INSTALLMENT

**T**ODAY is published the fifteenth installment of Brand Whitlock's story of the tragedy of Belgium. The last installment concluded with the arrival of Field Marshall Baron von der Goltz in September, 1914, to be German Governor-General in Belgium, and told of his proclamation of accession to office.

The historical narrative of the United States Minister will be published entirely in the Post-Dispatch, a full page appearing every Saturday.

double the atrocities committed by the Germans; though he never referred to them as Germans, but always as "les boches," with all the loathing the word connotes. His one regret, he said, was "Moi," he would say, "je suis un de meilleurs tireurs qui existent, vous savez" ("I am one of the best shots that exist"). But he was too old. Late in the afternoon Little Bull came. We called him Little Bull in our affection, when we did not call him Hermancito. He had a delicate flattering way of addressing me as "Chief." His eyes were wide with a new horror. He brought a dreadful story that 500 German soldiers had been murdered in their beds the night before at Louvain; their throats all cut while they slept.

Bull had been told this by the Frau Gluckowsky, the wife of the old white-haired Counsellor Aulique, of the German legation, and she said that she had the details from her husband. The tale had its effect on us, of course; but I had just set myself to the task of analyzing it, in the belief that it could not be true, when, luckily, Von der Lancken came, very calm and casual, very smart in his light gray-blue tunic and dark trousers held under grayboots by straps and carrying a little "cravache" (whip). He said he had just come from Louvain, and I asked him fearfully, and yet with as casual an air as I could command, how things were going on there.

He said, "Why, all right."

Then I told him of the latest rumor, and he was grimly amused and I immensely relieved. There was not a word of truth in it.

## German Pacifist Move

**T**HE Baron von der Lancken dropped in one evening to inquire about Gibson (Secretary of the American legation), who two days before had gone to Antwerp with dispatches. He had been accompanied by the old Count Woest, a distinguished Belgian statesman, then experiencing among his Belgian fellow citizens the unpopularity of the pacifist in times of war. He had asked for a seat in our motor and we had granted the request without asking why he wished to go to Antwerp, and when a little red-haired German soldier, with his front teeth all gone and a great gun on his back, had come in the rain bearing Gibson's passerschien, the name of the Count was on it, as was also that of the Marquis of Faura, secretary of the Spanish Legion whom Gibson was to bring back from Antwerp that he might be at the bedside of a dying son.

Gibson, excited with the prospect of adventure, had departed with his aged companion, and the Pachas had arranged an entree, had agreed to leave off firing for a time, to allow them to pass through the lines, and they went bearing a napkin to use as a white flag—like Napoleon III and his tablecloth.

The Count had gone, as the event proved, to see if his Government would be disposed to consider some means, if they could be found, of discussing terms. It was said by the gossips that there were those who felt that Belgium had done her duty and that some sort of truce was not impossible. Indeed, I had had a call from three gentlemen, Belgians, one of whom was connected with the Brussels branch of the Deutsche Bank, who came to me one afternoon—it was Wednesday, the 2d September—with some tentative suggestion of conference, an armistice.

Monsieur D—told me that the Germans had summoned the forts of Antwerp to surrender, and with great hesitation, and with evident appreciation of the fact that he was venturing on most dangerous ground, suggested some sort of truce be arranged by the President. I could, of course, have nothing to do with such a delicate business. I could only explain very carefully the neutral position of my country and that I could make no demarche on unofficial representations or without authority from Washington. And Monsieur D—wheeled into the discussion those famous cannon—formidable argument, to be sure!

## Undertaking Fails

**G**IBSON was back in a day or two with Count Woest, who, however much a pacifist, had no objection to the use of force. They were compelled to drive through on their return journey, but was as unconcerned under fire as though he had been a militiaman. His mission, whatever it was, had been wholly a failure, and any proposal of discussion or arrangement he may have made at Antwerp had been coldly received and instantly refused.

It was a relief, but worry was never absent long and it promptly came in its protein form, as a note from the Duchess of Sutherland, written from the Hotel Astoria, a hostelry which the Germans had taken over, as they had the classic Hotel de Bellevue et Flandre and most of the other hotels in Brussels, to be used as a club for officers.

The note of the Duchess was urgent and I went at once, not altogether unprepared to find her under arrest, since one of the physicians attached to her ambulance had been in several times from Namur to report the various difficulties the Germans were already causing there. She and the nurses with her had run away in Namur throughout the bombardment of 23rd August and during the days of the gas week that followed. Afterwards the Dutchess had taken her Red Cross establishment to Maubeuge. But now Maubeuge had fallen—we had had news from James Barnes and from Commander Gherardi of our navy, who had come down from Berlin with German officers expressly to witness the reddition of the city.

The Astoria had an empty air and the ter in his uniform was somewhat subdued manner by the new guests installed there. He sent me up at once to the apartments the Duchess and at her door I found two shaven and unkempt sentinels, and, while less not barbarians smelling very much like barbarians. They denied me entrance, of course, sent for an under officer who was there. He was powerless, and then I found an obliging lieutenant who spoke French; he went at once to the Kommandantur and returned with Major Bayer, who apologized for the delay, scolded two sentinels and gave orders that I was to be admitted.

She was indisposed and reclining, but spoke in her smart English speech, recounting her experiences since leaving Namur with her Red Cross ambulance. German officers had given her accommodations in a train to Hesdin via Aix-la-Chapelle, but she was suspicious fearing that she might be taken to Germany held for ransom. I assured her that there was little likelihood of that and that I should arrange for her to go to Holland.

## Departure Arranged For

**B**UT she did not wish to start for several days and was willing to give her word of honor that she would keep to her room and her bed. She was enjoying her adventure with the rest of our realist Anglo-Saxon race has in all savors of the romantic, but I was just then speeding all parting guests of that race. The fact that she was not quite ready to go was however an excellent argument to employ on the German mentality, and I spent futile hours trying to Maj. Bayer to ask him to permit the Duchess to remain. But I could not find him; the world had changed into a pandemonium of gray uniforms, unshaven sentries, and, as the swarming spies, in which it was growing more and more difficult to find one's way about.

But at the close of the day, as Vilainchaix was telling each other our experiences, Von der Lancken suddenly appeared, he had just from the field of battle near Louvain and in his great helmet and white collar and his helmet, he looked like Lohengrin, but a Major Gluck whose swan had overturned in his boat, for he was quite wet through, and weary with fatigue. I gave him a glass of wine and took advantage of the moment to arrange the departure of the Duchess, nurse and doctors.

Von der Lancken obtained a motor, a motor, motors, for them, and the necessary papers I asked James Barnes to escort them to Hesdin. Two days later the Duchess was out again, interesting in her nurse's garb, and at the last moment she asked to see the Times. There were some old copies and she settled herself in a corner of the salon to go carefully over the list of dead and wounded. And when she was done she quietly folded the paper, laid down her eyeglasses and, looking up with an expression from which all the best of adventure had gone:

"This is probably the end of the world, there will be none living after the war. I dread going back to England with its 'roll of honor.'

We were only beginning to learn what the world would do to us, just beginning to apprehend that the world could never again be what it was; that all those who survived would have wounds that would never heal.

All day long we heard the cannonade, the dull thump of the guns. We used to stand in fascinated silence and listen to mark the intervals between the reports. The Belgians were making sorties and they were still contesting with the Germans the possession of Malines. Gibson had seen the King standing in the midst of a field of turnips, covered with mud and the grime of battle. And meanwhile the Germans had taken his summer place at Laeken, there where the dancers from the ball had moved to those sweet measures of Gluck, and they had rummaged through his apartments and drunk his wine. The King had smiled, so the story ran, when he was told this; while Brussels was indignant. Saddest refugees were pouring ever into Brussels finding homes somewhere among the poor, who are always so hospitable and are so near pain and trouble always that they share little that pain and trouble leave them.

Three times the Germans had taken Malines and three times the Belgian troops had driven them out, and each time in the sting of defeat the Germans had wreaked their vengeance on the civilian population. The lovely Grand Place was destroyed and the Cathedral was almost blown down, the cathedral where on moonlit summer evenings Jeff D—used to play his carillons, filling all the air with their love music, and where the tall figure of the Cardinal came and went, in lace and scarlet and red.

## Troops Pour Through City

**M**EANWHILE fresh troops poured through Brussels every day, and even more so along the boulevards the Germans paraled the more. An Austrian cavalry that was moving up to the siege, and when it was met, it was met with machine guns with their shields, warning to the people. And all about the Palais de Justice sandbags were piled to make a barricade and guns gaped over the ramp toward the quarter of the Marolines just below.

In the afternoons German officers rode about along the boulevards and into the Bois. It was the hour of the promenade in the Avenue Louise, under the chestnut trees that blossom twice a year along the wide pleasure, broad boulevards where on pleasant days one used to meet everybody one knew. Along the promenades on pleasant afternoons there used to be ladies and gentlemen walking, bows and smiles and lifted hats, pretty children, toy dogs with jingling harnesses, old women selling toy balloons and girls selling flowers—nots of bright color in the ensemble. In those days, those days of expectancy, the people clung to the old hall and took the air there as before, though there were no more smiles and the hats were more sombrely, and one by one the ladies all appeared in mourning. But the children, with the charming innocence of childhood, still played there and the gay little Griffons and the swaggering Pekinese were all unconcerned, and the old woman waddled about with the great cluster of toy balloons in all their translucent colors, bobbing against each other above her head.

(Another full page of Brand Whitlock's story will be published in next Saturday's Post-Dispatch.)

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REFUGEES — MISERABLE PEASANTS WITH WOE-BEGONE FACES, PLODDING STOLIDLY

Editorial  
News Pl  
Women  
SATURDA

At a British  
air gunnery  
observer about  
firing tests in

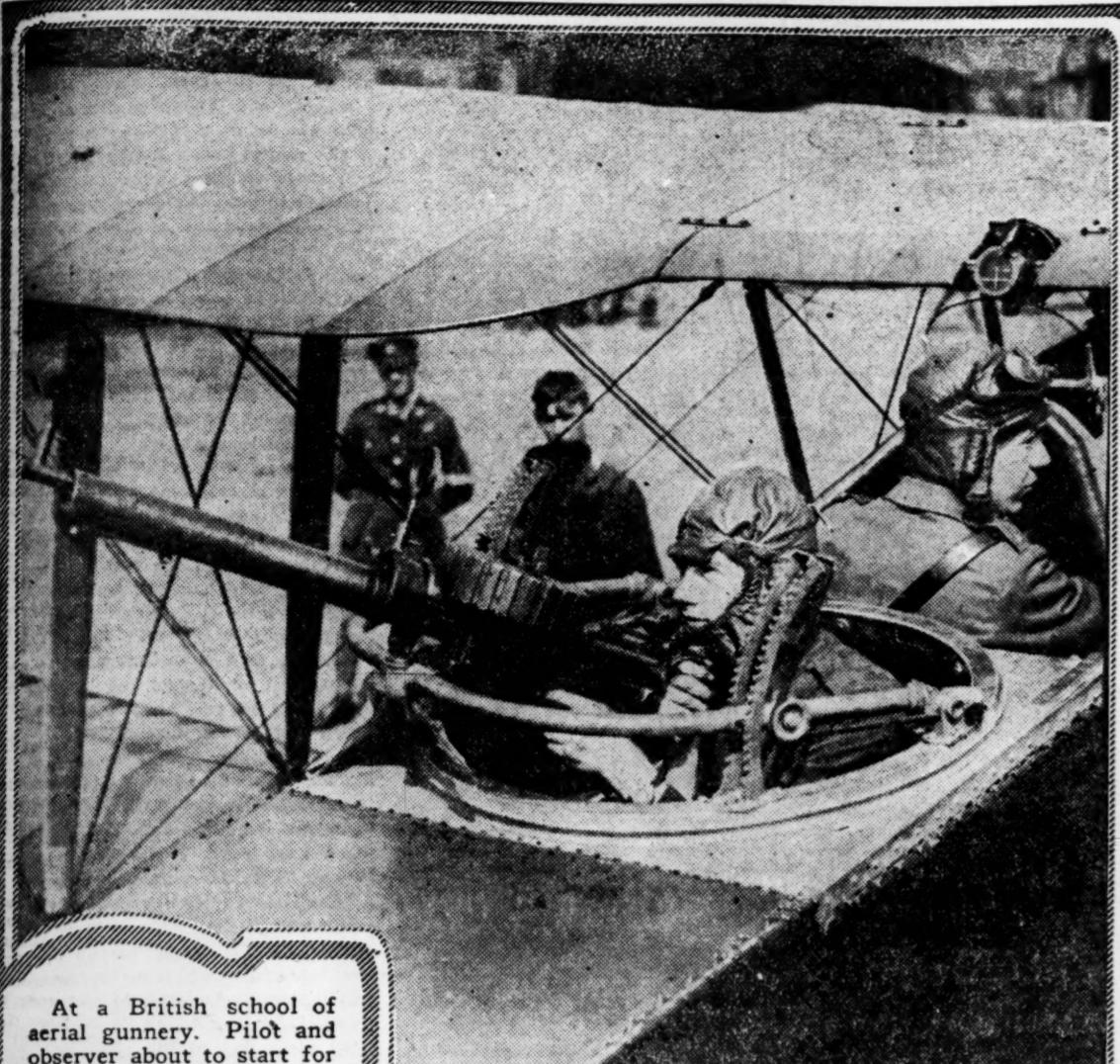
Copyright Western

Editorial Page  
News Photographs  
Women's Features  
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918.

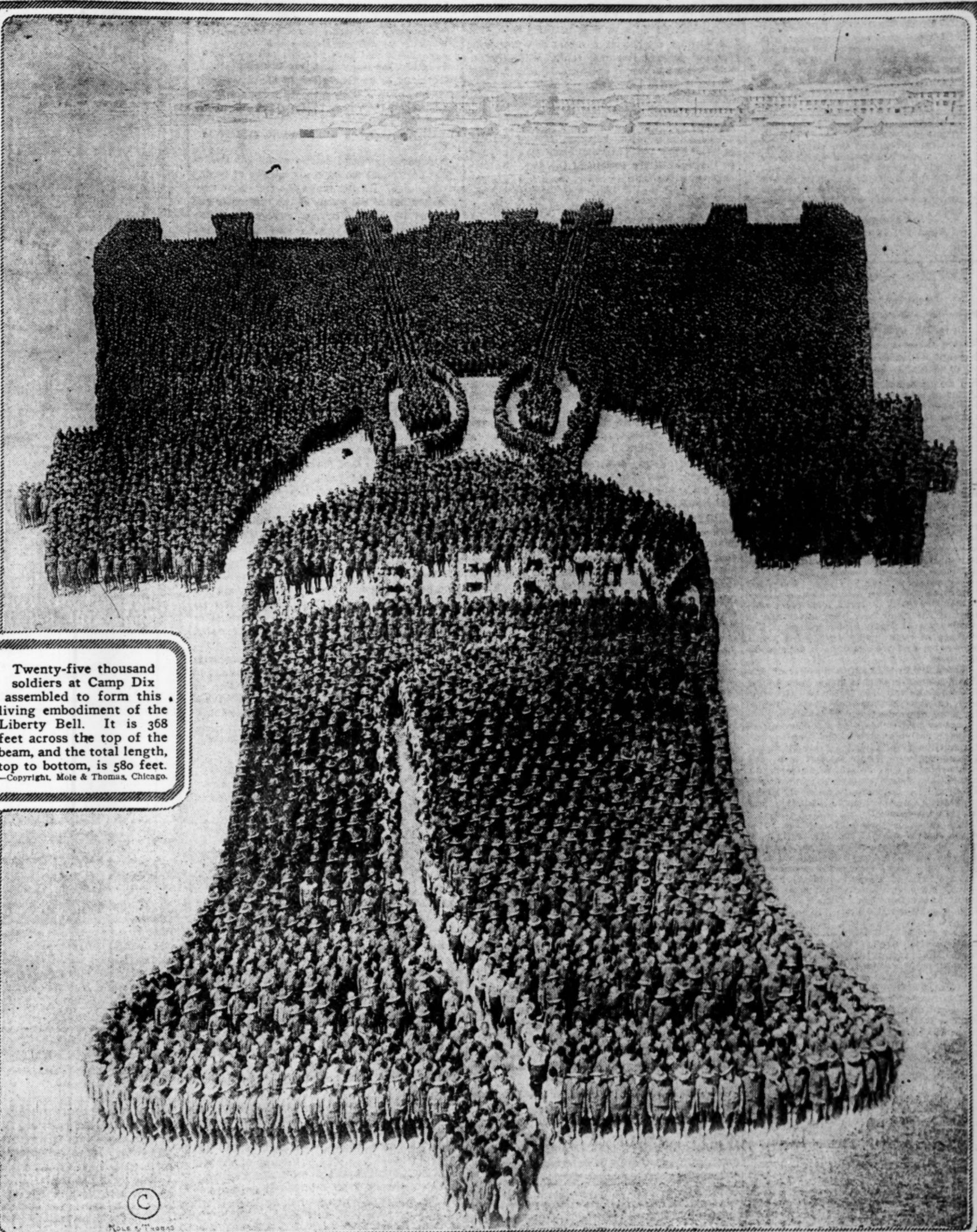
# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

# DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics  
Sporting News  
Market Reports  
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918.



At a British school of aerial gunnery. Pilot and observer about to start for firing tests in midair.  
—Copyright. Western Newspaper Union.



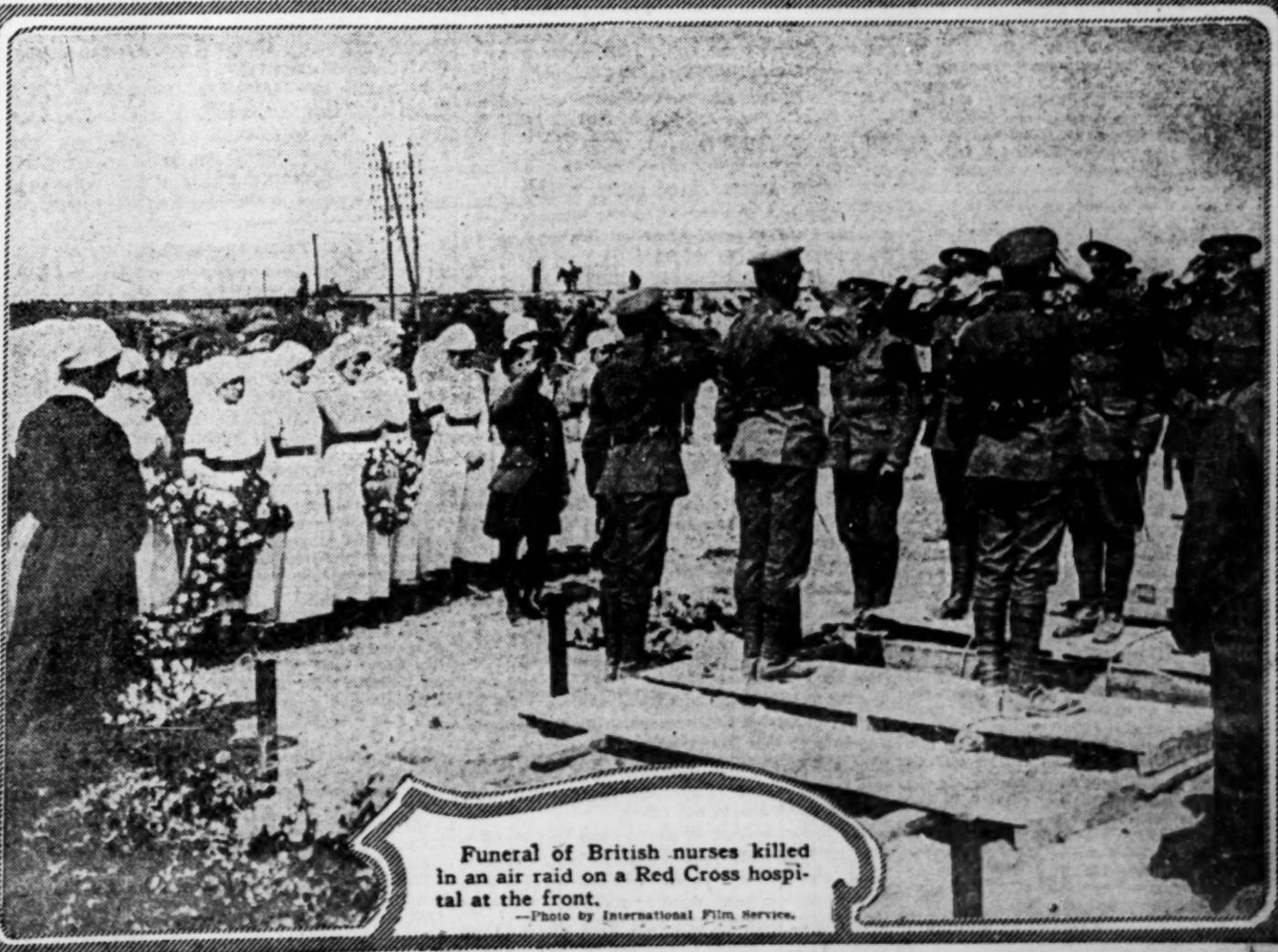
Twenty-five thousand soldiers at Camp Dix assembled to form this living embodiment of the Liberty Bell. It is 368 feet across the top of the beam, and the total length, top to bottom, is 580 feet.  
—Copyright. Mole & Thomas, Chicago.



Elsie Janis in France, singing jazz songs to American doughboys. They have named one of their biggest guns for her.  
—Copyright. Western Newspaper Union.



Chinese laborers in France entertaining British Tommies with the Dragon Parade, an ancient festival of China.  
—Photo by International Film Service.



Funeral of British nurses killed in an air raid on a Red Cross hospital at the front.  
—Photo by International Film Service.

were already causing the  
nurses with her had remained  
out the bombardment of the  
days of the dreadf  
Afterwards the Duchess ha  
establishment to Maubeug  
had fallen—we had had news  
and from Commander Ghe  
had come down from Br  
officers expressly to witness th

an empty air and the pe  
was somewhat subdued as  
guests installed there, but  
once to the apartments at  
her door I found two ma  
sentinels, and, while don't  
smelling very much like han  
me entrance, of course.  
officer who was there, but he  
then I found an obliging ober  
French; he went at once to  
and returned with Mal  
ed for the delay—scolded the  
ave orders that I was to see

and reclining, but sprang  
a speech, recounting her so  
ing Namur with her Red  
German officers had prom  
ations in train to Holla  
but she was suspicious and  
not taken to Germany and  
assured her that there was  
that and that I should try  
go to Holland.

Arranged For

ish to start for several days;  
eling quite up to the journey  
to give her a card of honor  
to her room and her bed  
er adventure with the relish  
o-Saxon race has it all that  
io, but I was just then for  
quests of that race. The fact  
e ready to go was, however,  
t to employ on the German  
ut futile hours trying to  
to permit the Duchess to  
not find him; the world had  
monium of gray motor  
ven sentries, and, no doubt,  
which it was growing more  
find one's way about.

the day, as Villalobos and  
her our experiences, Baron  
suddenly appeared; he was  
d of battle near Louvain,  
wing cape of light blueish  
ed white collar and his sil  
like Lohengrin, but a Lo  
had overturned in his frail  
ite wet through, and worn  
him a glass of wine and  
the moment to arrange for  
the Duchess, nurses and

obtained a motor, or two  
the necessary papers and  
to escort them to Holland.  
Duchess was out again, in  
s garb, and at the lega  
to the Times. There were  
settled herself in a cor  
carefully over the long  
ended. And when she had  
d the paper, laid down her  
ing up with an expression  
est of adventure had gone.

the end of the world, there  
er the war. I dread going  
its "roll of honor."

ning to learn what the  
just beginning to appre  
ould never again be what  
who survived would have  
ever heal.

ard the cannoneads, that  
s silence. We used to  
sile and listen and  
between the reports. The  
sorties and they were still  
erman the possession of  
seen the King standing  
of turnips, covered with  
battle. And meanwhile  
on his summer place at  
the dancers from the Mon  
those sweet measures of  
rummaged through the  
his wine. The King had  
an, when he was told of  
was indignant. Saddened  
ever into Brussels and  
ere among the poor, who  
able and are so near to  
ay that they share the  
ouble leave them.

mans had taken Malines.  
elgian troops had driven  
one in the sting of defeat  
asked their vengeance on  
The lovely Grand Place  
cathedral was almost bat  
edral where on moonlit  
D—used to play the  
air with their lovely  
all figure of the Cardinal  
and scarlet and red.

Through City

h troops poured through  
day, and every morning  
the Germans paraded  
cannons that were  
e, and when it was not  
uses, with their sinist  
And all about the Palais  
were piled to make a bar  
over the ramp toward the  
ns just below.

erman officers rode their  
es and into the Bois. If  
romenade in the Avenue  
but trees that blossom  
the wide pleasure, broad  
asiant days one used to  
new. Along the prome  
mons there used to be  
alking, bows and smiles  
children, toy dogs with  
women selling toy bal  
flowers—notes of bright  
in those days, those day  
moment to the old hotel  
as before, though there  
and the girls were lifted  
the ladies all appeared  
children, with the charm  
concerned, and the old  
with the great cluster of  
translucent colors, bob  
above her head.

of Brand Whitlock's  
l in next Saturday's  
ock, 1918, under the title  
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**ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH**  
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
Dec. 12, 1878.  
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.  
Twelfth and Olive Streets

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION  
Average for entire year, 1917:  
SUNDAY..... 361,263  
DAILY AND SUNDAY..... 194,593

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM  
I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory pov-

JOSEPH PULITZER.  
April 10, 1907.

**LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.**

Talent for Municipal Theater.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

In order that the fourth city in the United States might give its patriotic pageant it had to go out of that city for its chief talent—to Pittsburgh! Now that I am saying is not meant to be a slur upon Pittsburgh and the other places down from us upon the people who came here at our request to help make the undertaking an artistic success. The serious thing is that St. Louis had to go away from itself, or thought it had to, in order to guarantee a successful production. I don't believe that any such thing was necessary. Quite the contrary, in fact. The well-known actors and actresses were not essential to this production and their work added nothing. Indeed, it is charitable not to talk about some of it. If professional histrionic talent had been highly necessary it would have been a different matter, but a pageant is mainly of a static nature and expensive outsiders were not needed. Their advertising value, I hear you say. But don't you think that those people to whom their names are familiar would have come anyhow, if the show had been advertised as distinctly a St. Louis made product? The number of such would have been small, let's hope, and we could have done without them.

There are in St. Louis a number of dramatic associations that have been in existence long enough to furnish all the amateur or semi-professional people needed for pageant production. There are schools of acting and schools of dancing, all of them creditable institutions, which can furnish plenty of talent for our Municipal Theater shows. There is that loyal and hard-working Mr. Solari, who, no doubt, could have found enough capable assistants right here at home, who would gladly have given their services to this doubly patriotic undertaking.

The question then still remains, what is the matter with St. Louis? With considerable hesitation one may answer that it lacks expression, and consequently no way of stimulating local pride in home talent, no way of keeping home talent at home. F. O. Sylvester wasn't appreciated until about the time of his death. Mr. Robyn achieved distinction in the music, but he now is in New York. In the drama, Jessie Lynch Williams and Augustus Thomas live in New York. Paul Elmer More, the most distinguished critic and essayist on this side of the Atlantic, now lives in Princeton, after a long residence in New York. Our prize-winning poet, Mrs. Flislinger, lives in New York. Orrick John received recognition only after he went to New York, and it is interesting to know that he is one of the few to come back to St. Louis. I wonder how long he'll stay. Fannie Hurst had to go to New York to see what she wanted to do and lives there most of the time. Louis Dodge, I believe, still lives here. I suppose this list might be extended, but these are the names that happen to come to my mind at the moment. They suffice in showing the city's loss.

"JOHN SMITH."

Oldest Wholesale Grocer.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

May we be privileged to correct a statement made in your paper yesterday evening as per copy attached which claims that the oldest wholesale grocery firm in the city of St. Louis is the Pioneer Grocery Co., formerly the Kaiser-Hugh Grocery Co., this concern, so your statement reads, being established 73 years ago?

The Scudders-Gale Grocer Co. are direct descendants and have carried on a continuous grocery business since their original inception under the title of the Greeley & Gale Co., established 1833. This firm is still in existence, while beyond the credit for American stick-to-itiveness that is coming to us. The Greeley & Gale partnership was in active operation until succeeded by the Scudders-Gale Grocer Co., many years afterwards. During the entire life of the Greeley & Gale Co. and prior to its amalgamation with the firm of E. G. Scudder & Bro., the business was conducted without any partnership papers having been drawn up; nothing but a gentleman's agreement to work on.

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L. C. GALE.

Famine in Roustabouts.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Your editorial: "Famine in Roustabouts" is pertinent but incomplete. I would respectfully suggest that you send a reporter down to the levee to ascertain the scale of wages paid to roustabouts.

A captain on the river—a relative of mine—was telling me the other week that a roustabout gets either \$125 or \$175 per month. I forget which—and there is absolutely no competition for the job.

The office manager, the trained desk worker, who is affected by the work-or-right ruling, and who has worked hard for perhaps 10 or 15 years to work up to a salary of \$100 per month, ought to feel a bit chagrined when he learns that a negro roustabout can make more money than he, and yet snap his fingers in the face of his employer.

There may be a shortage of skilled labor, all right, but the main trouble about the reported shortage of unskilled labor is that there is no banup method of confronting the man with the job.

FRANK H. CROSS.

**WAR FINANCE AND GOLD.**

"Will gold currencies be discarded?" asks Arthur Selwyn-Brown in the current number of the Journal of the American Bankers' Association.

No new point is raised by the question itself. It was one that figured constantly in the intensive public discussions on the financial question two decades or more ago. Scientific theses on money then held that the exaggerated value attached to gold is a relic of barbaric days, that its scarcity renders it a rather insecure basis for the colossal financial fabric of the world, and that a medium of exchange or money, based on credit would have greater stability and many other features of superiority, provided it was given common recognition by the commercial nations. He says:

RUSH THE WHARF WORK.  
Or the uncompleted city wharf Mayor Kiel says:

The delay will not cause a great financial loss. If we had completed the docks a year ago, they would have lain idle and we would have lost the interest on our \$200,000.

However, in another place in the same interview he shows a more accurate judgment of the city's laggardly course with reference to the wharf. He says:

Quick completion will be worth \$100,000 to the city.

A hundred thousand dollars would pay the interest on \$200,000 during many months of nonuse of the docks. Having taken the remaining construction out of the hands of the contractor and assumed its completion on city account, Mr. Kiel's appointees will now have a chance to show their own efficiency in pushing public work.

The arrival of Government barges here only to find the city unprepared to do its part in the river revival would be inexcusable.

MOUNTAINS OF CITY DEBT.

A plain lesson is carried by the report of the Bureau of the Census on municipal indebtedness in America. It shows that 219 cities having more than 30,000 population owe \$2,587,682,507. This is an average of \$77 for each person living in those cities.

The per capita indebtedness of New York City is the greatest of all—\$176. This means that, at a common rate of interest on city debt, \$7 for each man, woman and child in the city has to be paid each year for dead horse—to the money lenders for the use of funds advanced in former years. The portion which interest charges take in the total annual per capita cost of the municipal government is excessive and burdensome.

In enabling cities to meet unexpected emergencies or to give the people the early benefits of desirable or urgently needed improvements, the issue of bonds is a convenient device. Resort, however, is made to it too often. Expenses are paid from loans that ought to be charged up to current revenue. Pavements are laid and other short-lived improvements made from borrowed money and often have to be replaced before the money is paid back. St. Louis' indebtedness is much below the average—\$25 per capita.

It might wisely be increased by the execution of enterprises giving the people an excellent return on investment. If we have borrowed less money than the average city, it may be that we have less to show in the way of permanent improvements remedying city defects and meeting distinctive city needs.

Most of the two and a half billions of American city debt is safely played in meeting emergencies. Mr. Selwyn-Brown reaches the conclusion that the leading nations, not in the remote, but the near, future will discard gold as a monetary and exchange basis, just as they have formerly discarded silver and other metals and substances. He might have added that if it commands itself to sound financial judgment, the change would be made very easily because of the close union of the industrial and commercial world against Germany, and the trade agreements in which they are likely to be bound after the war.

Atta boy!

HERE'S A REEL REVOLUTION.

Rejoice! And again we say, Rejoice! For Al Jennings' ex-bandit and present evangelist, and gubernatorial contestant in between, is going to revolutionize the Wild West "drummer" of the movies. There are a lot of things in the movies that need revolutionizing, but they can wait. The Wild West needs fixing right away.

The trouble with the Wild West thriller, as Al sees it, is that things never happen that way except on the screen. Speaking as one who knows, because he was among those present, Jennings admits that there is a West and that bad men occur here and there in it, prominent among which occurrences might be mentioned the justly celebrated Jennings brothers, Al and Frank, but out of a rich experience Al is able to say that the family airdrome version is all a mistake. The bad men out there wear their bandanas in their hip pockets and not around their faces, he says, and they do not go to business festooned with six-shooters.

To set the public right on these things, Al and Frank are going to put on a movie of their own, in which they hold up stages, rob banks and shoot prominent Western citizens just the way they used to do it in real life, without any flubdubs, frills or fancy trimmings. They will call it "The Lady of the Dugout," and she will be a real lady, and the show's angel is to be a multimillionaire, also real. And there will be a real lesson in it which Evangelist Al hopes everybody will take to heart.

Therefore, we say, Rejoice! More power to Al's elbow. And also to Frank's. Let the revolution proceed. And when the Wild West has been nicely revolutionized, let us pray that leaders will be raised up to start other screen revolutions and reads, being established 73 years ago?

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FRANK H. CROSS.

be done, progress will be recorded rapidly. Great fleets of war planes, despising the dark holds and slow movements of the water carriers, will rise from the western coast to descend after a few hours on some friendly coast convenient to the scene of fighting.

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RUSH THE WHARF WORK.

Or the uncompleted city wharf Mayor Kiel says:

The delay will not cause a great financial loss. If we had completed the docks a year ago, they would have lain idle and we would have lost the interest on our \$200,000.

However, in another place in the same interview he shows a more accurate judgment of the city's laggardly course with reference to the wharf. He says:

Quick completion will be worth \$100,000 to the city.

A hundred thousand dollars would pay the interest on \$200,000 during many months of nonuse of the docks. Having taken the remaining construction out of the hands of the contractor and assumed its completion on city account, Mr. Kiel's appointees will now have a chance to show their own efficiency in pushing public work.

The arrival of Government barges here only to find the city unprepared to do its part in the river revival would be inexcusable.

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MOUNTAINS OF CITY DEBT.

A plain lesson is carried by the report of the Bureau of the Census on municipal indebtedness in America. It shows that 219 cities having more than 30,000 population owe \$2,587,682,507. This is an average of \$77 for each person living in those cities.

The per capita indebtedness of New York City is the greatest of all—\$176. This means that, at a common rate of interest on city debt, \$7 for each man, woman and child in the city has to be paid each year for dead horse—to the money lenders for the use of funds advanced in former years.

The portion which interest charges take in the total annual per capita cost of the municipal government is excessive and burdensome.

In enabling cities to meet unexpected emergencies or to give the people the early benefits of desirable or urgently needed improvements, the issue of bonds is a convenient device. Resort, however, is made to it too often. Expenses are paid from loans that ought to be charged up to current revenue. Pavements are laid and other short-lived improvements made from borrowed money and often have to be replaced before the money is paid back. St. Louis' indebtedness is much below the average—\$25 per capita.

It might wisely be increased by the execution of enterprises giving the people an excellent return on investment. If we have borrowed less money than the average city, it may be that we have less to show in the way of permanent improvements remedying city defects and meeting distinctive city needs.

Most of the two and a half billions of American city debt is safely played in meeting emergencies. Mr. Selwyn-Brown reaches the conclusion that the leading nations, not in the remote, but the near, future will discard gold as a monetary and exchange basis, just as they have formerly discarded silver and other metals and substances. He might have added that if it commands itself to sound financial judgment, the change would be made very easily because of the close union of the industrial and commercial world against Germany, and the trade agreements in which they are likely to be bound after the war.

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**MIRROR of C OPINION**  
is designed to reproduce the latest comment by the news, newspapers and periodicals of the day.

**D AMERICAN LABOR**

News  
of Representatives last were debating a minimum of the District of Columbia, oldstand wanted to amend to define "cost of living," shall mean the cost of necessary to maintain a health or supply him with comforts necessary for able well-being, and the wage shall mean a wage the cost of living." Quoted the wisdom of this spoke facetiously in a fictional Parliament house: "Be it enacted, etc., shall have everything," concluded: "Each normal man for himself and only come a public charge." It was taken," says the Representative there were aye, the amendment was re- 402 members were not:

The War Labor Board, of President of the United man, and lays down five employment of labor. One day; another is the pay- wage. between Congress and the this—that Congress to direct, daily touch with while the War Labor Congress can discuss the Labor Board has to deal Congress, sitting compo- mite, who find that on the restricted competitive sys- make both ends meet.

Humanity has been due to those who demanded privileges for all over unscrupulous, arrogant, section of the privileged very war is merely one. Gentlemen had done their d's amendment could not fate.

**ULD SPEAKS UP.**

oufage (Navy). of atrocious tales and known that it is detriment- they might, in- cedence, the extrava- gants find, are damaging a Gould served well the in his emphasis on to fight clean.

als in France produced at German paid agents and violent "anti- among the more im- sold to arouse among the allies violent and against Germany. and defeatist journals pay attempted to extreme retaliation. hate mongering, the of Germany as a na-

en said, lost his last hatred. While he savage passion seek- ckout, Johnson, with- and watched, and German defeatist meaning extremes upon Germany— similar psychology.

gathered by our hate men in the Reichstag, the last ditch atti- She counts on them ignorant emotionalists moment. She knows our intelligence and which we are fighting. loudly that 13 Ameri- can will kick all Ger- many and ignore the memory of Cassie's mishap, which seemed now doubly ludicrous as the picture flashed vividly into his mind. Cassie had seen only the joke. She did not realize.

Something happened to Louis. His pack struck a glancing blow against a tree and threw him off balance. One foot slipped and twisted. Mechanically he ducked the impact of his burden as he fell. The bundle of packs rolled a short distance down-hill and came to a rest in a thick thicket.

Louis lay still for a moment, alarmed.

"Wonder if I've done it this time?"

Then he sat up and glanced at the ankle that betrayed him. The absence of any pain puzzled him. Cautionily he moved the foot, up and down, from side to side. Still there was no pain.

"Never knew one to get so numb so quickly," he said aloud. "I'll have a look at it."

With swift fingers he unlaced his right boot and drew it off. The heavy sock followed. Then, cautiously, he examined the ankle with professional skill. It did not hurt, even when he pinched it; there seemed to be not a trace of stiffness as he flexed it.

"I could have sworn to real damage when I went down," he declared, still perplexed. "The way it bent under me gave me a scare."

He drew on the sock and boot, and began the rawhide thong.

"The state of affairs if I went lame," he said. "That would hold up everything. We don't own too much grub, either. And

**Conservation Menus for Summer**

Prepared for the Women's Page  
By Mrs. Maria E. Schulz  
Director of the Neighborhood Kitchen.

**LENTIL SOUP.**

CAREFULLY pick over one pound of lentils. Among them frequently are many little stones and therefore they need close inspection. Wash and pick over them well. This should be done the evening before. Next morning cook with two quarts of cold water one large onion, one large carrot and a piece of celery root. Let all cook for two hours, until the lentils are soft. Take one-quarter pound of bacon, sliced and diced, and fry brown. Fry in this fat two heaping-spoons of ground oatmeal. Add all this to the soup and let it cook five minutes more, when it is ready to serve.

If you should add about one pound of potatoes, the last half hour, before the lentils are done, and when the soup is ready to be taken from the fire add one pound of frankfurters, this soup will give you a complete and wholesome meal for your family. Just the thing for wash day or housecleaning day, since it is little work and needs only little attention. If it should not furnish enough variety, though, for your family's needs, leave out potatoes and sausage and follow it up with potato pancakes.

**POTATO PANCAKES.**

PEEL two pounds of raw potatoes and grate them very fine. Mix them with two eggs, one level tablespoonful of salt and one cup of corn meal. Mix the dough very well, then fry them like fritters, in carolin, flattening them out with a spoon into flat pancakes, and turning them with the pancake turner, when brown on one side. Fry them quite brown and crisp, and serve them very hot with some cold stewed fruit. It should be sweet fruit rather tart in flavor. Rhubarb, plums, apple sauce made from tart apples or currant jelly would serve well. This last combination of lentil soup without the sausage and pancakes and fruit, should make an acceptable meatless menu.

**SUNDAY SUPPER BASED ON VEGETABLE SALAD**

LABOR and thought may be saved if the Sunday night supper is based on a good vegetable salad to take the place of several other dishes. The United States Food Administration suggests the following simple menu which may be prepared readily without upsetting the pleasure of a Sunday afternoon:

Green pepper and potato salad

Corn muffins

Fruit cup and wafers

Iced milk.

For the salad chop four baked potatoes and one Spanish onion very fine. Slice one green pepper so that it makes large rings. Place on lettuce leaves. Fill the rings with the baked potatoes and onions, heat mayonnaise dressing on top of each ring and serve.

**SAVORY TOMATO SAUCE (FOR CHOPS AND FISH).**

3 large tomatoes.  
6 peppercorns.  
6 cloves.  
A bit of bay leaf.  
2 tablespoons margarine.  
2 tablespoons corn flour.  
1/2 teaspoon salt.  
2 sprigs parsley.  
1 slice of onion.

Scald, peel and cut tomatoes in pieces. Put them with a tablespoonful of water and stew until soft enough to measure. To 1 1/2 cups of tomatoes has boiled down to less than this stock of hot water, add this dash of salt and seasonings. Boil all together 15 minutes. Strain and add gradually to corn flour and margarine cooked together. Boil up one minute and serve.

New York Evening Telegram.

RENEWING CRISPNESS

WHEN materials are too delicate to take starch, use sugar in rinsing water. Sheet fabrics, such as organdie, chiffons and all other delicate materials, will gain their original crispness if three table-spoons of sugar are added to the rinsing water. This also is the proper treatment for all velvets.

LIGHTING MATCHES.

When the cover of the safety match box is lost strike the matches on the window pane or any piece of glass.

Textile experts in Europe have succeeded in treating wool yarns by a process similar to the mercerization of cotton, giving them a bath of bisulphite of soda at high temperature.

"It's about half a mile from camp," he said. "I'll sit here and think it over for a while."

An hour passed and he was still thinking. The rest was cool and pleasant. His pipe drew smoothly and sweetly.

"They'll be wondering by now," he figured, as he watched the sun drop perceptibly lower. "I suppose Pierre'll come back; he's the freshest. Well, let him come. That'll give me time to think it over some more."

A second hour passed and Louis matched his watch against the sun, the upper rim of which was vanishing rapidly. It was already twilight in among the trees, and the air was getting cooler. Louis finished the last of his tobacco and began to doze. He twirled his pipe and began to doze. "George, too," he muttered. "Let 'em all come. I've decided."

The bulky figure of Pierre swung swiftly around a bend. He waved a hand in greeting, as he caught sight of Louis.

"Twisted my ankle," said Louis shortly. "Fell

everybody would have to go to work. Yes—Putnam! And!"

H set off briskly, lengthening his strides and resolved to see if he could overtake old George, who moved slowly, yet always at the unbroken pace. George rarely halted by the way.

Haste is not for the rough trail, and Louis knew better; but he was not thinking of the trail, nor watching it. He was chuckling over the memory of Cassie's mishap, which seemed now doubly ludicrous as the picture flashed vividly into his mind. Cassie had seen only the joke. She did not realize.

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with the pack."

**Place of the Home in War**

WAR emphasizes the beauty of home—in the big deep sense that includes all that is lovely and admirable?

Does your lad "over there" have to idealize it, or may he dream of it just as it is and feel his heart quicken with love and with courage? If the latter holds true then your home is the "right sort," and the kind your country needs.

W. R. Furman of York has in his bakery store a jar of bread crumbs which are 21 years old, and are as good as ever. On the 24th of March, 1897, a wedding feast was given, and Mr. Furman made several loaves of bread for the occasion.

When the feast was over the mother of the bride found several extra loaves on hand. She proceeded to crumble the bread and pack it in glass jars, preserving it for future use in puddings, etc., but a few days ago she found a jar of crumbs far back in a dark corner. She mentioned the fact to Mr. Furman and he prevailed upon her to bring the jar to his store. The crumbs are as fresh as when canned, and as fit for use.—Bakers' Helper.

Difficulties will arise in all homes. Life always has a seam side. But there is a way of "turning the dark cloud inside out" if one is determined to do so. If your home has drifted far from your boy's ideal, enthusiastic effort on your part will bring it back.

Not only do the men and women whom the nation has called to active service need this backing, but community life and workers in the home field require its heartening influence.

War brings strange new conditions into civic life even in the uninhabited country. Conscious effort has to be made to keep things as normal as possible, to keep a sane morale. Life must "go on" in orderly fashion in spite of disorder. In the great work no factor has the efficiency of the right sort of home.

To sum it all up, stop eating freight. HOW ONE WOMAN DID

FRIGHT. Transportation is the greatest problem of the war, and shipping space—the most precious thing in all the world. Above all—don't eat from the pantry of the hungry Allies! With a little planning and much hard work you can fill your pantry with home-grown foods.

Last fall one woman who made a survey of a five-mile circuit found that she could get cornmeal, buckwheat and whole wheat flour from a neighboring mill. She canvassed the farmers and contracted for a winter supply of chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese and rabbits, a small quantity of bacon and sausage, and even fresh fish and eels.

When neighboring farmers killed a beef she bought a quarter, treated the family to fresh beef, and canned and corned the rest. The sugar supply of her family of six she cut down to 10 pounds a month, and pieced out this allowance with neighborhood sorghum and honey.

During the long hard winter her only call on the overburdened railroad was for a little sugar, coffee, vegetable fats and seasonings.

Farm and Firehouse.

Order organizes armies and navies and builds up the great relief organizations. One cannot read about the war without being impressed by the power of order. You have no right to expect unhampered order of your Government, if you are not doing all you can to introduce it into home, for what is a country but an aggregation of homes?

DISORDER DEPRESSES THE SPIRIT, while the mind, dogs efficiency, Bring things up to date and keep them there. Anticipate what is likely to happen and "be ready" on time to meet the contingency. Think ahead. Act ahead. Keep ahead.

Don't grumble about the present high cost of living, the economies necessary because of the war, the restrictions set by the Government upon foodstuffs. Face the necessary sacrifices with a bright, brave cheerfulness.

For there was a mahogany gateleg table in the center of the room, a large arm chair and a wall chair with a rough seat.

A huge wing arm chair upholstered in rose and blue chintz was drawn up to the fireplace, and seemed to dominate the room.

The chintz was repeated in the side drapes at the windows. And the beauty of it is that a room like this is within the reach of almost anyone!

**THE WEEKLY HEALTH TALK****BREAD CRUMBS FRESH AT AGE OF 21 YEARS**

HERE is a story from Nebraska which will surprise a good many bakers who are familiar with bread and its keeping quality.

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## PRESIDENT MAY BE ASKED TO DECIDE BIG LEAGUES' FATE

B. B. Johnson, A. L. Head, Would Have Wilson Say if Baseball Gates Must Close at Once.

### BOTH ORGANIZATIONS PLANNING MEETINGS

**Loss of Men Under Secretary Baker's Ruling May Make It Impossible for Major Bodies to Continue.**

CHICAGO, July 20.—President Ban Johnson of the American League expected to issue a call today for a special meeting of the organization for the purpose of taking action on Secretary Baker's ruling that baseball players within the draft age must seek productive employment.

Mr. Johnson said he believed the club owners of the American League would ask President Wilson to say whether they shall close their ball parks for the duration of the war or continue with men outside the draft age.

In any event, he said, it was the desire of the American League to be wholly responsive to the wishes of President Wilson, and the ultimate decision whether the American public needs baseball as a recreation probably will be left to the President.

"Secretary Baker's ruling means the loss of 85 or 90 per cent of our players," said President Johnson. "I do not know if the game could be continued with men outside the draft age, and surely we do not want to continue it if that is not the will of the administration."

**Tener Calls Meeting of National League Owners**

CINCINNATI, O., July 20.—President Tener before leaving for Pittsburgh last night announced that he has called a special meeting of the National League to be held in New York next Tuesday when the order of Secretary Baker will be fully discussed and a decision reached as to what course the league should pursue.

Tener asked for his views on Secretary Baker's interpretation of the work-or-fight order, said:

"We have read Secretary Baker's decision in full and baseball interests will comply with the finding in spirit as well as in action. As good citizens our obligation is to respect constituted authority. If baseball comes under the classification of a non-essential occupation we will most gladly make the sacrifice of our business interests in the country's welfare."

"We feel, however, some provision should be made that would give us time to determine whether or not the clubs can proceed under the suggestion made by Secretary Baker or whether we will close out our business entirely, and we will request the War Department to make its ruling more definite as it concerns this point."

"My personal opinion is that if every baseball player between the ages of 21 and 31 is forced to cease playing baseball at once, professional baseball parks will have to close their gates immediately."

**Further Ruling Needed, Gary Herrmann Thinks**

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Gary Herrmann, chairman of the National League Commission, gave his views on the situation developed by Secretary Baker's ruling in part as follows:

"Secretary Baker's suggestion that many of the players are beyond the draft age and therefore it is by no means certain that complete suspension of the business will follow on account of the order, is one that will be a matter for the clubs to determine."

As all of the clubs in both major leagues will be in transit on Sunday evening there is no doubt that it will remain in statu quo for a few days.

The interested parties will take up with the proper authorities at once the mode of procedure in closing out the business temporarily, if it is deemed necessary to do so. We must have a ruling at once as to the status of the players in seeking essential employment, the length of time to be given them to do so, and whether it will be necessary to apply to the local board having original jurisdiction over him. I am assuming the player in securing essential employment, will be permitted to do so anywhere that he can obtain it, whether at home or in the city or vicinity in which his club is located."

**Fraze Wants Season Cut Down to 100 Games**

BOSTON, July 20.—A suggestion to end the major league baseball season at the completion of 100 games of the schedule with a world championship trophy being awarded to the clubs in the American and National leagues clubs early next month in case President Wilson upholds the ruling of Secretary Baker that baseball players under the "work or fight" order was telegraphed to the National Board of Control by President H. H. Fraze of the Boston American League club last night.

President Fraze said he would not

## Sixty-Five of 390 Major Leaguers Available Under Baker's Ruling

**E**XACTLY what strength the major league clubs could muster if all players subject to draft under the work or fight ruling of Secretary Baker were called at once is not known, as many clubs have minor players formed out some of whom could be recalled. Following are the known draft-proof men of the various clubs, however:

### AMERICAN LEAGUE.

ST. LOUIS—Ray Demmitt, Grove Lowdermilk, Austin and Lefty Leifield.

NEW YORK—Marsans, Baker, Hyatt, Plank (under reserve).

CHICAGO—Benz, Ciotte, Shellenbach, J. Collins.

PHILADELPHIA—Gardner, Oldring, Acosta, Gregg, Dugan.

Detroit—Strange, Spencer, Donovan, Coeleske, Griggs.

CLEVELAND—Groome, Turner.

BOSTON—Shean, Wagner, Whiteman, Truesdale.

WASHINGTON—McBride, Milan, Altrock, Schulte.

Total—36.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

ST. LOUIS—Wallace, Ames, Heathcote, Gonzales, Tuero, Grimm.

PITTSBURG—Miller, Leach, Hinckman, Slapnicka.

PHILADELPHIA—Cravath, Luders.

CINCINNATI—Chase, S. Magee.

CHICAGO—Zeider, Paskert, Knabe.

BROOKLYN—Cheney, Coombs, Daubert, Olson, Doolan.

NEW YORK—Niehoff, Sallee, Doyle, Zimmerman, Fletcher, Rodriguez, Gibson, Young, Hoyt, Ogden.

BOSTON—Hughes, Wilson, Konetchy, Herzog.

Total—36.

Grand Total—68.

Estimated players in both leagues now—390.

Percentage available—16.

## Both St. Louis Clubs Prepared to Put Draft-Proof Teams in Field

**Both Brown and Cardinal Leaders Say They Can Find Enough Players to Complete Season, When Work-or-Fight Order Is Carried Out.**

Sit tight and await developments. That is the attitude likely to be adopted by the major league club owners, players and managers as regards Secretary of War Baker's decision that baseball is a nonessential occupation and that players of draft age engaged in it must seek essential work or be induced into the army.

The secretary's decision was a disaster offset the saving we effected in salaries.

"I can say nothing until I have heard from Mr. Johnson. Doubtless, the members of the American League will be called very shortly, at which time our course will be outlined."

**Parks Can't Close At Once.**

President Branch Rickey of the Cardinals, held the opinion that the parks would not be closed immediately if at all, for the reason that it will take the regular boards some few days to rearrange the men and even then they will be permitted to remain with their clubs pending their calls to service.

The Cardinals, along with the New York Giants, are likely to feel the effect of the action taken by any of their contemporaries. Rickey declared yesterday he would be able to save seven men from the wreckage and with the addition of players he has held in readiness for just such an emergency, he can place a club of 12 or 13 men on the field within 48 hours.

**Browns Save Four Men.**

The Browns, on the other hand, will be able to salvage four players, Jimmy Austin, Lefty Leifield, Ray Demmitt and Grove Lowdermilk, according to this quartet. Quinn said he knew where to go to get players above and below the draft age who can be used to fill in.

"I will say frankly," said Quinn, "that I favor putting this issue under the wings for a while, but if it is the intent that we close our parks at once, rest assured, it will be done. On the other hand, if the Government is willing to permit us to finish our season and indicates a desire, the race will go on, with such players as may be produced."

"Whether patronage would justify the continuation of the game remains to be seen. It costs about \$1000 a day to run a park, and that is a heavy sum, especially for a small club like ours."

Last season, our payroll ran \$116,000. This year, of course, it is less, but the increased cost of travel and hotel expenses, have just

been offset by the savings in travel and hotel expenses, have just

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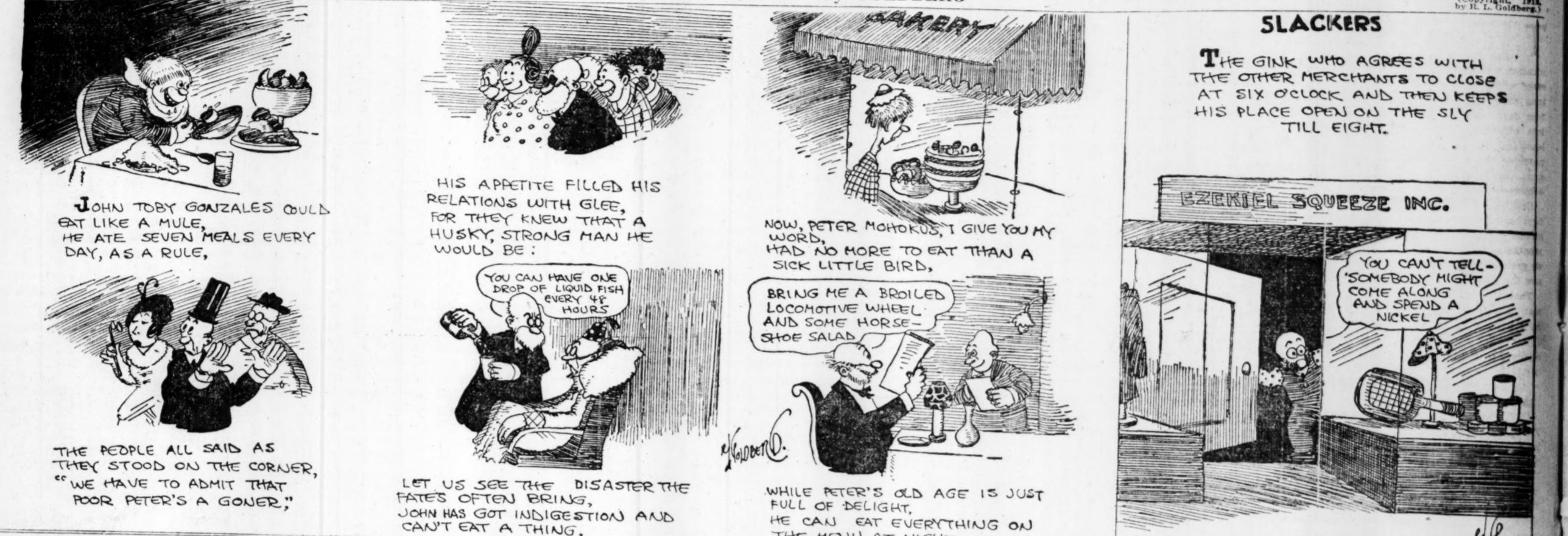


Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out



LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES—By GOLDBERG

(Copyright, 1918, by H. L. Goldberg.)



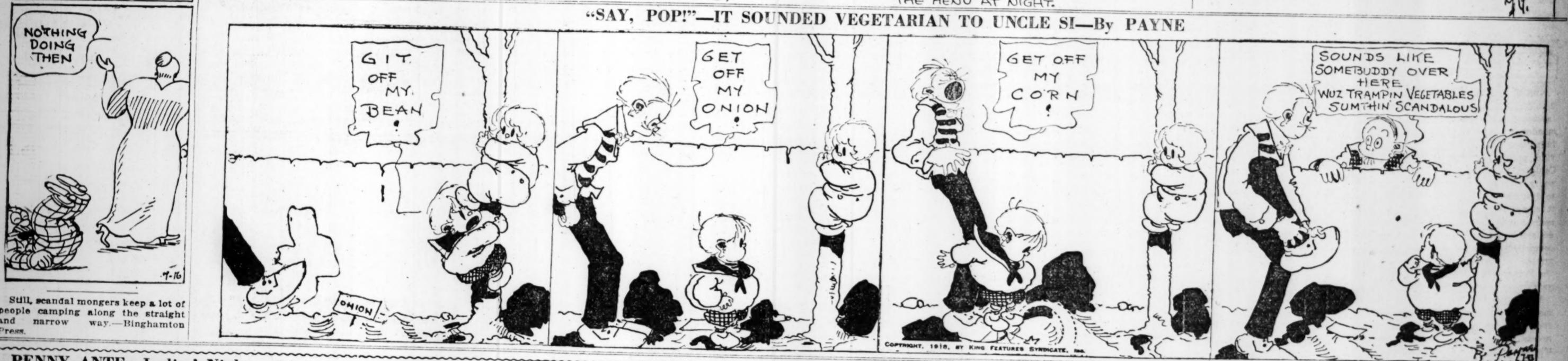
SLACKERS

THE GINK WHO AGREES WITH THE OTHER MERCHANTS TO CLOSE AT SIX O'CLOCK AND THEN KEEPS HIS PLACE OPEN ON THE SLY TILL EIGHT.

EZEKIEL SQUEEZE INC.



"SAY, POP!"—IT SOUNDED VEGETARIAN TO UNCLE SI—By PAYNE



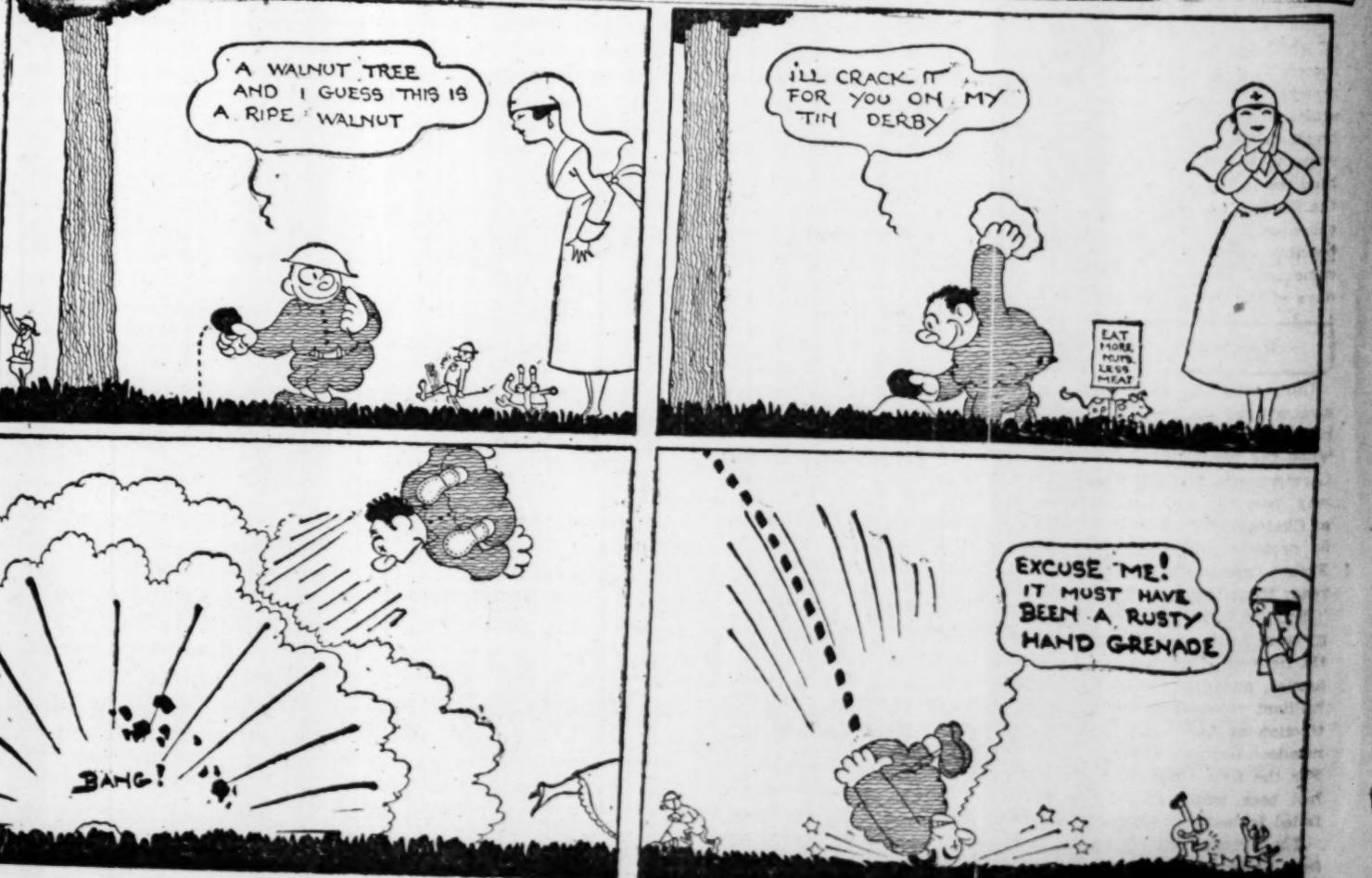
PENNY ANTE—Ladies' Night



By Jean Knott

VOLUNTEER VIC

By LEMEN



Reproduce

Unmistakably, in

strategy was seeking of the conditions while when the first battle Germans sought to escape from the Massiges at Chateau-Thierry, but so protected that it French menace when ready to make his fine

But the large purgatory were foiled in the. Between Rhine and armies, under the brilliant colonial officiation at Gallipoli. tremendous German attack. For the first time since had been employed and failed immediately and

The French line was bent. Gouraud's troo

Post-Dispatch  
sive by Fran  
May Be Turn  
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T HE Germans h  
that the fate  
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four days of a des  
less offensive, Lude  
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Under circumsta  
first battle of the Mar  
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months and 10 days a  
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saw the fighting of the

Then, it will be re  
man masses were pu  
on a wide circle from  
Joffre threw the arm  
of Paris upon the righ  
compelled Kluck to  
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On Thursday of last  
Ludendorff had forced  
between Dormans a  
were slowly eating the  
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pressing southward a  
in the first days of  
denly threw a Fran  
right flank of all the  
engaged in the batte  
and promptly repea  
of Manoury at the O

Very Like

A good American p  
is to be found in the  
Jackson upon Hooker's  
mander of the army o  
fully passed the Rapid  
ville, preparing for a  
Confederate army. L  
hourly and of Jackson  
to destroy the army a  
it compelled a retire  
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compelled a general re  
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Returning now to t  
ment of this, the fifth  
the fourth in the ser  
necessary to trace bri  
The German attack o  
on a wide front, betw  
Chateau-Thierry and  
Argonne Forest at M

The front immediat  
of some 65 miles, an e  
on which the German  
successful attack in P  
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attack seemed to ha  
breaking down all the  
Argonne and the Mar  
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subsequent German a  
possibly an effort to p  
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